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# Leslie's

*Illustrated Weekly Newspaper*

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## Bolshevism in Russia Doomed

By COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY

## Carranza—the Curse of Mexico

By FRED J. SPLITSTONE

## Have We Drawn Germany's Teeth?

By NEVIN O. WINTER

## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## George Creel's Page



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*The Burning Questions*



## Hauling Goods at Passenger Speed —the Tire for the Job

### 25 Miles an Hour

Hauling goods at passenger speed is, in the forward sweep of this new industrial age, a decisive factor in the expansion of a business. With the special tires we have built for fast hauling, trucks are traveling twice the distance they formerly did, thereby adding an immense domain to the trading area of their owners.

### Double-Quick Service

In many quarters where Miller Cords are used the trucks are rendering service twice as prompt; in others they are making double the number of deliveries, thus cutting the average cost per delivery nearly half.

### Protects Fragile Goods

The Miller Heavy Duty Cord Tire is accomplishing these feats not only because it is built for speed, but because its wonderful elasticity cradles the truck and the load, and protects all manner of fragile goods from destructive vibration.



Being built of thousands of cable cords, floated layer on layer in new live rubber, these tires give and take as they roll on uneven ground, neutralizing shocks and making the truck ride with the ease of a passenger car.

### 10% to 25% Less Gasoline

As compared with the solid tire the uniform Miller Cord saves from 10 to 25 per cent *and more* in the gasoline consumption, and also heavily cuts down truck depreciation and repairs.

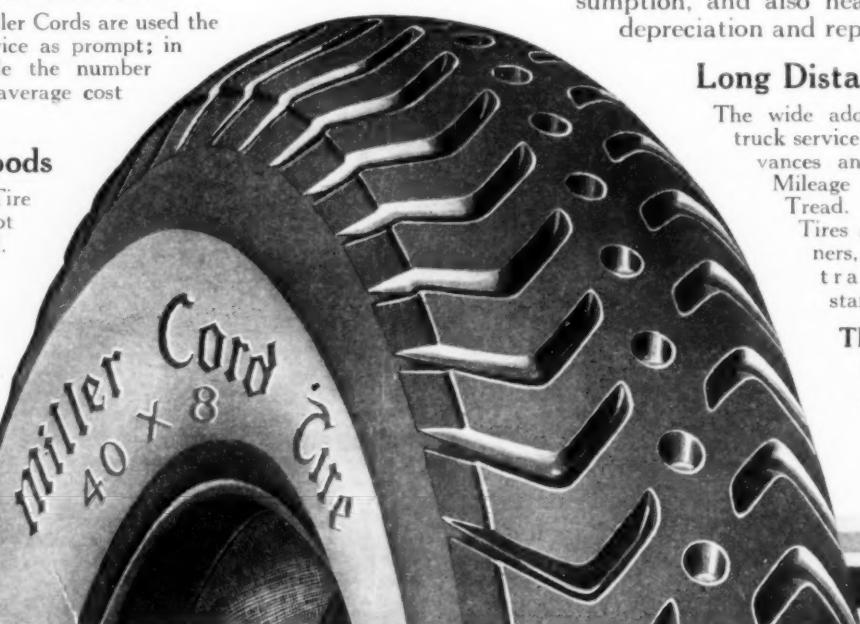
### Long Distance and Uniform

The wide adoption of Miller Tires for truck service is partly due to these advances and partly to their uniform Mileage and **Geared-to-the-Road** Tread. Casing after casing Miller Tires are all long distance runners, because Miller builders are trained to a championship standard and do not vary.

**The Miller Rubber Co.**  
Dept. A-179, Akron, Ohio

*Makers of Miller Uniform Tires—  
Geared-to-the-Road*

*Also Miller Surgeons Grade  
Rubber Goods, for Homes  
as Well as Hospitals.*



# New Kind of Suit All Wool-\$12<sup>85</sup>



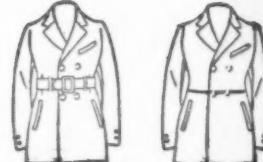
When ordering be sure to state number and size, and whether boy is large or small for his age.

<b>Boylife Stockings</b>
Boys' Fine Ribbed, Medium Weight Stockings. Made from two threads of fine quality cotton yarn, with an extra thread knit into the knees and tops. Toes and heels of three-thread yarn. Sizes, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, 10. State size. Shipping weight, each pair, 1 ounce. 77A26250—Black. Price, 3 pairs, \$1
<b>Boylife Shoes</b>
Foot form shape, gunmetal finish side leather lace shoe with dull leather top. All leather low heel, leather innersole and counter. Full vamp, not cut off under the tip. Medium heavy sole, Goodyear welt. State size. Shipping weight, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs.
15A375972—Little folks' sizes, 9 to 13 1/2. Price \$3.45 15A374910—Boys' sizes, 1 to 5 1/2. Price 3.95 15A374123—Young men's sizes, 6 to 9. Price 4.75
<b>Boylife Blouse</b>
Made of mercerized cotton poplin; seams double stitched. Attached collar has buttonholes on points and pearl links. Two breast pockets. Three-ply open style cuffs with button and buttonhole. Sizes, 6 to 15 years. State size. Shipping weight, 6 ounces.
40A13—Price. \$1.00

*If by parcel post add amount of postage according to weight and zone.*

BOYS are hard on clothes! Mothers know boys will play ball and leap frog, slide down cellar doors and banisters, vault fences and run foot races—and every jump and slide and strain tears and wears the fabrics, pulls apart the seams, rips off buttons. Heretofore, boys' suits quickly went to pieces. You will find the remedy in such clothes as

## Boylife



"Boylife" Suit can be worn in two ways—with belt or in the new waist seam style.

### The Boyville Suit— Price, \$12.85

Two-Style Knickerbocker Suit. Can be worn as belt all around model or the new waist seam style. Coat lined with good quality mohair. Pants are full lined. Sizes 7 to 18 years. State size. Shipping weight, 3 1/2 pounds. Your choice of four patterns.

40A1—14-ounce wool cassimere.
Color, gray. .... Price \$12.85
40A2—14-ounce wool cassimere.
Color, brown. .... Price 12.85
40A3—14-ounce wool cassimere.
Olive green. .... Price 12.85
40A4—14-ounce wool cassimere.
Blue with stripe. .... Price 12.85

### Boylife Full Lined Pants to Match—\$3.85

Priced especially low. Order an extra pair of pants with the suit. Sizes, 7 to 18 years. State size. Shipping weight, 1 1/4 pounds.

40A5—Pants to match Suit 40A1.
Price. .... \$3.85
40A6—Pants to match Suit 40A2.
Price. .... \$3.85
40A7—Pants to match Suit 40A3.
Price. .... \$3.85
40A8—Pants to match Suit 40A4.
Price. .... \$3.85

### Boylife Cap to Match —Price, 98c

One-Piece Top Winter Golf Style Cap made of same material as suits. Full lined. Stitched band. Long visor. Cloth lined inside pull-down band. Sizes, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 6 5/8, and 7. State size. Average shipping weight, 9 ounces.

40A9—Cap to match Suit 40A1.
Price. .... 98c
40A10—Cap to match Suit 40A2.
Price. .... 98c
40A11—Cap to match Suit 40A3.
Price. .... 98c
40A12—Cap to match Suit 40A4.
Price. .... 98c

*If by parcel post add amount of postage according to weight and zone.*

**Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Dallas, Seattle**



# Every Bump a Collision!

## *Every Bump is a Little Collision in Itself*

COMBINE the bumps your Ford is compelled to withstand in a year, or even six months, and you would have a collision that would tear it to pieces.

Just because you can't notice the injury day by day is no sign it is not taking place.

Prevent the effects of the bumps from reaching the vital parts of your Ford Car or Ford One Ton Truck and you will find a saving of more than one-third in the up-keep and tire expense. You also will find that at least fifty per cent has been added to its life and resale value.

Hassler Shock Absorbers afford this protection for every Ford. They absorb the "little collisions" before they get a chance to do their damage.

Hasslers are proving their worth on more than a million Ford Cars today. Look and you will see that one in every three Fords is equipped with the Patented Hassler Shock Absorber. And while the saving is remarkable, yet a large percentage of Hassler owners purchased them because of their easy riding qualities. Any Hassler owner will tell you that the additional comfort alone is worth more than the cost of Hasslers.

We might also mention that gasoline mileage is increased; that steering is made easier, adding to the safety of the car; and that greater speed is made possible, giving more practical value to the car.

Hassler Shock Absorbers can be applied in a few minutes. They do not require marring of the Ford. There are two types; one for the Ford Passenger Car and another for Ford One-Ton Truck.

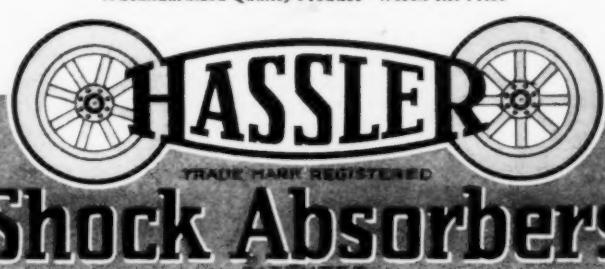
### 10-DAY TRIAL OFFER

Find out for yourself what Hasslers mean. We do not ask you to risk your money. The Hassler dealer in your vicinity will put them on—let you use them for ten days—and if you are not pleased they will be taken off and your money refunded in full. Write for descriptive folder—name of the nearest dealer and trial order blank.

The Hassler Guarantee: "Absolute Satisfaction or Your Money Back"

ROBERT H. HASSELLER, Inc., 1334 Naomi St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Canadian Factory: Hamilton, Ontario

A Standardized Quality Product—Worth the Price



THE conical springs set at the angle shown prevent sideways and allow for the most resilient downward action. The springs compress on either upward or downward movements—do not stretch out of shape—do not allow up-throw. Hasslers last as long as the Ford and make it last.



AUG 15 1919

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# Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

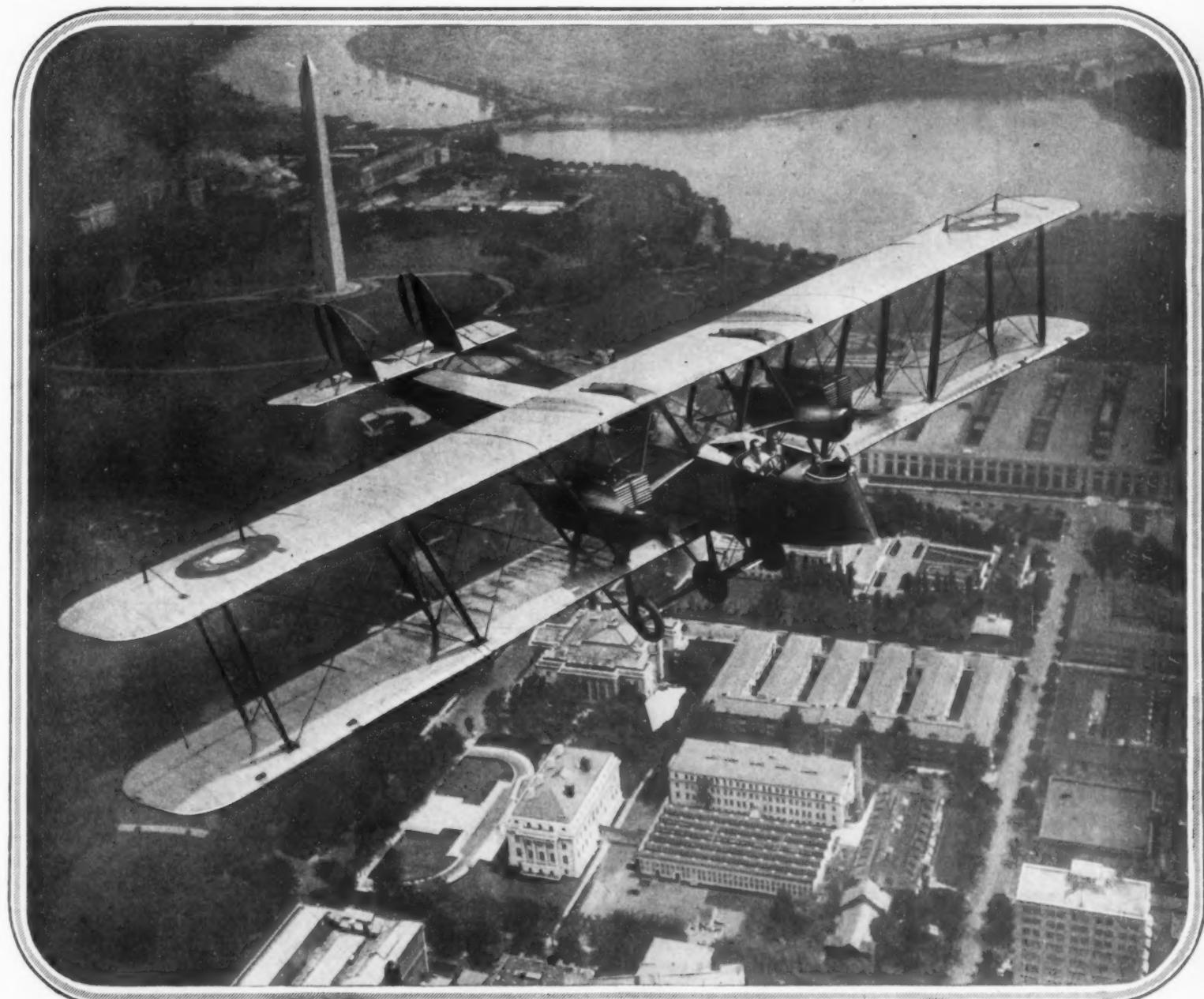
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CXXIX

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919

No. 3336

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A remarkable photograph, made from another airplane, of a Martin bomber flying over Washington, D. C. In the background is the Washington Monument and the Potomac River and beneath the plane can be seen some of the Government buildings. This machine started on a trip around the United States, flying from Washington to New York on July 24 and on successive days to Augusta, Maine, and thence

to Ausable Forks, N. Y., where it was damaged in making a forced landing after being lost in the fog for several hours. Colonel Hartz and his crew of five men plan an 8,000 mile flight along the Canadian border and the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coasts, passing over thirty-one States and ninety-five cities. The accident came about through the breaking of a faulty wheel as the big airplane settled to the ground.

# EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

## Let Us Have Industrial Peace

**I**N the vexed relations of employer and employee, reform is usually put up to the former and legislation sought for the latter. One should be as responsible as the other for reforms, and legislation should apply impartially to both. There is no easy solution to the problem. Australia and Canada have tried it by legislation, but strikes go on in both countries. In the face of the industrial ferment in Australia, despite its labor government, acting Prime Minister Watt had to declare that the government "will stand for the settlement of labor disputes by law and order under all circumstances, rather than by the use of brute force."

Although Canada has enlightened labor legislation, radical elements started in Winnipeg a sympathetic strike which they thought was going to sweep everything before it. After inflicting untold inconveniences and hardships upon the public for six weeks it was declared off, a complete failure, as every "sympathetic strike" should be. Such strikes have always failed heretofore, but consider the encouragement it would mean to the revolutionary elements if a "sympathetic strike," involving the basic industries of the country, could be made to succeed. The American Federation of Labor put itself upon record as opposed to the "sympathetic strike" as a means of freeing Mooney, now paying the penalty of the San Francisco preparedness parade outrage, and conservative labor may be trusted always to take a similar stand.

The trouble is that the agitators do not give the conservative elements a chance to assert themselves. The agitators are usually aliens. The bill now before Congress providing for the deportation of undesirable aliens would rid labor of this false leadership. Following this, the unions should be incorporated, so that they would have the same responsibility before the law as employers. Then let employer and employee come together on a basis of equality and iron out their differences. It can be done. It is being done in many places.

## Europe's Vast Money-Needs

**T**HE amount of money needed to rehabilitate the war-bled countries of Europe almost passes comprehension. The requirements of Russia alone for reconstruction purposes during the next ten years are estimated by Dr. Joseph M. Goldstein, professor of political economy in the University of Moscow, at over \$56,000,000,000. This includes outlays to build new railways, to provide equipment for these and for the old roads; to carry out public improvements, and to give industrial enterprises impetus and expansion. Doubtless many of the expenditures Dr. Goldstein specifies could wait until more prosperous times. But the fund absolutely necessary to set Russia on her economic feet is still enormous. Dr. Goldstein believes Russia herself could furnish half the billions wanted, but the remainder, he thinks, must be advanced by the Allied nations, especially Great Britain and the United States. Naturally, Uncle Sam, whose land is the richest on the globe, would be looked to for the larger share of this financial aid, and American financiers and manufacturers are no doubt willing to give Russia a helping hand. But they can not be expected to do this so long as this vast country is subject to an insane and murderous régime, which makes every form of property and enterprise insecure. The first condition for tendering Russia the means of restoration is a good and stable government.

The financial bolstering of the European countries will not be merely altruistic on our part. Unless they are set firmly on their financial feet, they will be unable to trade with us, and we shall thereby be greatly the losers. Immense and mutually profitable traffic is awaiting our action in this direction. Therefore, we note with pleasure that United States Senator Edge of New Jersey has introduced a bill enabling American investors to finance foreign purchasers of American goods. This measure authorizes large business interests to form corporations capitalized at hundreds of millions of dollars, to extend credits and supplies to war-devastated sections of Europe. Such corporations may exercise banking functions, and advance cash to foreign purchasers on their plants or other security. Against mortgages thus placed the corporations may issue debentures, using the money raised on debentures for payment to American exporters for their goods. One great merit of this plan is that it provides only for government supervision and not for government participation. The enterprise will be wholly private. The bill is in principle a perfect solution of a very urgent and complicated problem.

## A Warning

By FRANCIS H. SISSON

**L**ABOR must be on guard against a grave danger, from which no one but labor itself can save it. I mean the peril of being misled by false friends, by impractical and unsound thinkers, who seek to exert an influence that is unwarranted by their experience, or rather lack of experience, and to lead labor into the morass of untried, impractical and unsafe experiments, which cannot solve labor's problems and serve only to erect greater barriers between employees and employers as well as to injure the interests of society generally. Labor should be deaf to the parlor exponent of dangerous Socialistic theories, and avoid as a pestilence the agitator who comes in the guise of its own kind, but who would wreck the very house that labor is building to protect itself from the elements of industrial strife. In the long run those employers will fare best who are disposed to take labor by the hand rather than by the throat. Likewise those laborers will gain most and permanently who deserve to be taken by the hand.

closed shrinkage in the Nonpartisan League vote among the farmers of North Dakota. No man who preached sedition when this country was at war can expect to have the respect or support of loyal citizens. The end of Townley is evidently in sight.

**A**AMERICANIZATION! The Community Councils of National Defense plan to continue the work of Americanization, but by the indirect method. It has been found that many foreigners may be reached and instructed through athletics if the Americanization program is kept in the background. Mr. George Gordon Battle, who presided at the conference where it was decided to drop the Americanization title, pointed out that the purpose of the community councils is far broader than the instruction of aliens. The aim is to reach all classes, creeds and races, to organize all of the elements in every community into one central body for their mutual welfare and advantage. The councils have already rendered practical service in investigating war risk insurance claims and in fighting the influenza epidemic. They offer a convenient avenue through which every community may seek social and civic betterment.

**H**C. L.! The high cost of food continues to be an acute world condition. In France the Government's economic policy was blamed for food prices, and the ministry's vote of confidence on the issue was adverse to the Government, forcing the resignation of two ministers. In England the Government has had to intervene for the protection of the consumer. In the United States the Government has not only failed to take steps to relieve a burdensome situation, but has actually helped to raise prices by its refusal to sell huge stocks of food purchased for the army. Nearly 1,500,000 pounds of hams were held until they were partially spoiled. The public, which has had to pay dearly for this policy, can not understand why the Government has been so solicitous of food manufacturers, especially in light of the great sacrifices at which it has disposed of airplanes and other war material and equipment.

**P**ROGRESS! Cities at least have the stimulus to make improvement whether they do so or not. The village and rural community lack the stimulation that comes through contact with the outside world. It is not surprising to find them narrow and unprogressive. A unique experiment along the line of community betterment has been in progress for two years in twenty-three small West Virginia communities. A system of points is used to score community progress, 1,000 being a perfect score. Nine general headings are used to cover the field of community development—history, government, business, farms, clubs, homes, schools, churches and health. As examples of the way it works, the absence of gaudy and ugly advertising signs scored two points; increased use of school building for regular school work and as a social center, four points; and one point each for better housekeeping as the result of activities of the farm women's clubs, installation of bathrooms, and running water in kitchens, and extension and improvement in the rural telephone system. The experiment has produced no Utopia, but has raised standards in the communities involved.

**G**OOD! Although realizing for a long while that most strikes are the work of alien agitators, employers have not known just how to deal with the situation. The Corn Products Refining Company points out a way by dropping from its plant at Argo, Ill., all employees who can not speak English, of whom there are 700. The company took this drastic step because convinced that a recent strike was caused by foreign language I. W. W. agitators. Employers are at a great disadvantage when unable to reach their employees or to reason with them through the English language, while at the same time the alien agitator, speaking to them in their own tongue, deceives them as to the facts in dispute and inflames them with anarchistic propaganda. There can be no compromise with anarchy. The alien who refuses to learn our language, and whose meat and drink is the program of revolution, will never be anything but a menace. The foreigner should be made to see that it is more profitable to learn English and be a law-abiding citizen than to listen to the Bolshevik agitator. We suggest that other large employers take the bull by the horns in the same fashion that the Corn Products Refining Company has done. Aliens thus discharged should be eligible for re-employment when they have learned to speak English and are able to show they have abandoned their anarchistic notions.

## The Plain Truth

**V**OKE! Our presidential coupon will be found on page 273. We should like to have the vote of every reader.

**T**OWNLEY! The heart of the nation is sound and will not tolerate any bogus Americanism or any undermining of our social order. A cheering sign in this connection is the conviction of A. C. Townley, President of the National Nonpartisan League, of conspiracy to teach sedition. Recent elections have also shown a de-

# Down Comes the German Flag, Up Goes the French



Having rested and dined, these porters resume their journey. The chances are that the boxes so cleverly carried contain German goods, as seventy per cent. of the Cameroons' trade was with Germany before the war.

ON July 30, the Cameroons and Togoland, two of Germany's four African colonies, were formally ceded to France in accordance with the terms of a special agreement between France and Great Britain. A small strip of land adjoining Nigeria was given to the British, but with the exception of this area and a small portion of Togoland, the tricolor now flies over more than 300,000 square miles of picturesque land which was once under the rule of the Hohenzollerns. The Cameroons, which Germany ranked first in natural resources among her protectorates, have an area of 305,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 3,650,000. Located, as they are, on the west coast of Central Africa, the natives have small difficulty in raising large crops of manioc, tobacco, yams, etc., while the Europeans, who have many plantations along the coast, produce much cacao, tobacco, coffee and rice. In 1912, the export trade was estimated at \$5,500,000, and the import at \$8,100,000. Duala, a quaint seaport, is the principal city. The Cameroons were invaded in 1914 by the British, who took several small towns. Togoland, very much smaller than the Cameroons, has an estimated population of 1,032,000, of whom 400 are whites, and an area of

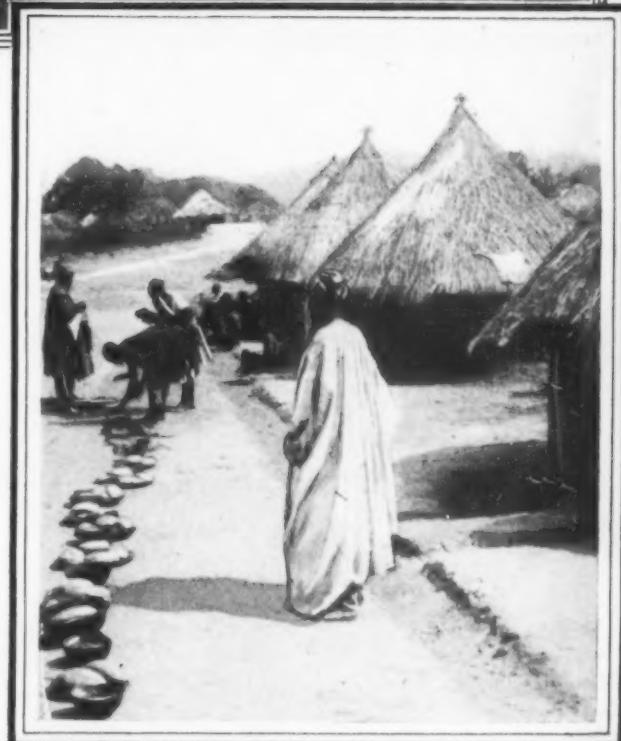
33,700 square miles. It is possessed of abundant natural resources. Many large cocoanut plantations have been established along the coast, and good crops of rice, corn, tobacco and coffee are raised. In 1913, the imports amounted to 10,631,000 marks, and the exports to 9,138,000 marks. The chief city is Lome, a seaport. Togoland was seized by French and British forces on August 7, 1914. Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace says: "Germany renounces in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions." The lowering of the German flag in the two colonies will thus be but the prelude to a long series of similar performances to be staged in many sections of the world. The photos on this page are of scenes in the Cameroons, to be known hereafter as the French Cameroons. There, as in Togoland, life is primitive; but with the advent of the French, whose handling of their foreign possessions has always proved most beneficial to the natives, these lands will, no doubt, within a few years make remarkable progress.



When a native of the Cameroons wishes to carry something somewhere he simply gets a basket or box, loads it, places it upon his head and starts off. Here a crowd of fine-looking porters of a convoy are selecting their baskets.



Evidently bridges are scarce in the Cameroons. This scene taken on the road from Ngaundere to Rei-houba indicates that travel in the new French possessions is sometimes attended with difficulty. The boss on the horse is one of the few white men in that great tropic region.



CHICAGO PRESS ILLUSTRATING  
After a long and wearisome hike, on the road from Ngsundere to Garona, the porters are preparing to draw their rations for the midday meal. The repast, as can be seen, is not an elaborate one.

# Pictorial Digest of the World's News



PRESS ILLUSTRATING  
A typical example of war's havoc  
in Italy, the shattered village of  
Nervesa, in the Piave region.

## Financing Italy's Reconstruction

ITALY, like France, is now face to face with the problem of restoring and repopulating those portions of her territory which were ground and shattered under the heel of the invader. And like France, she has not within herself the resources for accomplishing the vast work of reconstruction. Both the required raw materials and the money with which to buy them are lacking. In common with every other war-stricken nation, she has turned, in her hour of need, to the United States for help. In a recent summarization of the situation Premier Nitti told the Italian Senate that financial aid must be sought abroad to the extent of \$3,600,000,000 to be expended for the purchase of raw materials. In this connection he mentioned America's recent refusal to extend further credits to Italy at the low war-time rate of three and one-half per cent., explaining that critics of America's financial attitude toward Italy were wrong in describing the refusal as a hostile act. The United States, he pointed out, could not be expected to furnish unlimited credits at the low rate when loans raised in Italy were paying interest of five and one-half per cent. The Premier made it plain that the question of America's unwillingness to continue low-rate credits to Italy must be considered as closed. The vital matter in hand was that of seeking new loans on the best terms obtainable. "It is now," said Signor Nitti, "a question of asking for a friendly act, and we in our turn must also act in a friendly manner." Following on Premier Nitti's exposition of Italy's impoverished condition, which is emphasized by the tremendous sum quoted as necessary for the acquisition of raw materials to repair the war damages, comes the report from Rome that an appeal is already under consideration by American bankers for advancing our Latin ally a preliminary loan of \$1,000,000,000.

The whole policy of the Nitti Government in its dealings with the United States is shaped by the extremely friendly attitude of the Premier, who has always enjoyed the reputation of a pro-American. After the fall of the Orlando Cabinet, which came to grief through its efforts to force Italy's claims in the Adriatic on President Wilson, Nitti immediately took up a conciliatory position, and has since sought assiduously a basis for friendly compromise.

Nitti's latest reported move in his campaign for an Italo-American "entente cordiale" is the organization of a new mission to the United States which will present



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE  
Four burly policemen were required to rescue this negro from maddened whites and escort him to safety.



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE  
In Chicago's "black belt" during the recent race riots. A gang of whites is rushing to storm the house of a negro sniper. A few moments later the sniper was caught and killed on the spot.

Italy's financial and industrial needs, and seek to establish a satisfactory program of credits and facilitate an interchange of commodities.

## The Racial Ruction

THAT race riots should have broken out in Washington, a city where a large proportion of the white population shares the antagonistic feeling of the South against the negro race, caused only mild surprise throughout the country, but that whites and negroes should open deadly warfare against each other in Chicago, a distinctly Northern metropolis, where the racial lines were never

understood to be severely drawn, has set the country by the ears. The recent Chicago riots eclipsed in bitterness and deadliness the Washington disturbances. Starting with a trivial incident, the intrusion of a small negro boy on a raft into a section of bathing beach consecrated to the use of the whites, they grew and spread in the space of an hour into a deadly situation which defied police control, and called out over six thousand State troops. After four days of murder, arson, hand-to-hand conflict, and general municipal anarchy, the population of the great lake port was cowed into a semblance of law and order by the presence of the troopers, armed with bayoneted rifles and machine-guns, the death list, at the end of the disturbance, standing close on two-score, about an equal number of whites and blacks having lost their lives in the wild outbreak of racial animosities.

During the days when the rioting was at its height, July 27 to July 30, negroes lurked in ambush firing indiscriminately at whites; bands of whites prowled through the streets attacking and killing negroes and deliberately setting fire to negro dwellings; pitched battles between gangs of whites and blacks, with clubs, stones, knives, revolvers, and rifles, were in the order of the day; negroes suspected of hostile acts against whites were tracked to their homes, dragged out and beaten or shot to death; and the "black belt," so-called, of Chicago, where the negro population is thickest, was cut off from the rest of the city, the residents of this section being well on the road to starvation when the riots were finally quelled and provisions rushed to their succor. Many Chicago hotels and restaurants which employed negro servants were obliged to suspend service until white help could be substituted, the mobs storming every place of business where negroes were found.

Various emissions of opinion have attempted to ascribe a reason for the flaring up of race hatred which resulted so disastrously in Washington and Chicago. It is thought that the high wages paid for negro labor during the war has caused an influx of ignorant blacks from the South, bred

to "Jim Crow" restraint, who, finding the racial restrictions to which they were used practically non-existent in Northern communities, have mistaken their newfound liberty for license, and, unaccustomed to self-control, indulged in excesses which have gradually irritated their white neighbors to the danger point. Another explanation develops the theory that negro soldiers in the A. E. F. had their heads turned by the unprejudiced cordiality with which they met in France, and have returned to America to preach violent resistance to social ostracization. It is also charged that Bolsheviks are inciting the negroes to revolt.

## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

### The Rebirth of the American Merchant Marine

AMERICA is at last to have a respectable merchant marine. For decades practically the only merchant ships of American registration have been vessels plying coastwise traffic between American ports, almost no cargoes for foreign parts leaving this country in American bottoms. The policy of subsidizing their merchant fleets made Great Britain and Germany supreme on the seas. American shipping interests, denied subsidy by the Government, and hampered in their efforts to meet foreign competition by drastic legislation restricting the employment of low-paid alien seamen, have been unable to meet the rock-bottom freight rates of their competitors abroad, and so the American flag disappeared from the seas. America, once one of the world's greatest maritime nations, was, in 1914, a buyer, not a seller, of maritime tonnage, and her foreign shipping industry had been laid in its grave.

But the war has turned the tables and already the American flag is a familiar sight in distant ports where, five years ago, it would have been heralded as a curiosity. The acquisition by the Government of the seized German shipping interned in American ports at the outbreak of war, and the creation of the great war-time Emergency Fleet, have put the country back on the world's shipping map and made America again a great sea-faring nation and a factor to be counted on in the ocean carriage of the world's commodities.

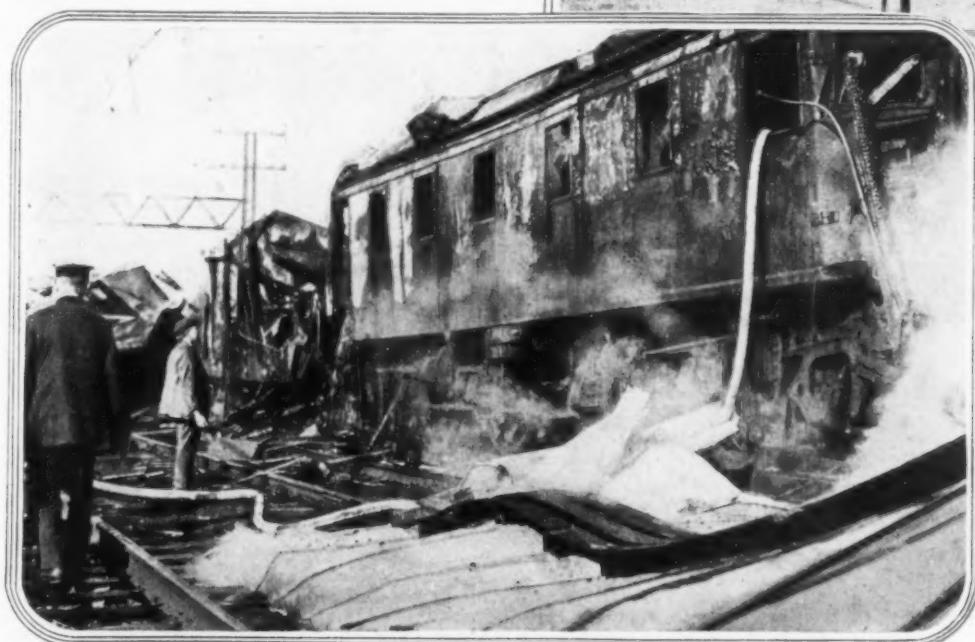
The United States Shipping Board now has 829 ships of 4,248,973 deadweight tons engaged in the general commerce of the seas, exclusive of more than 2,500,000 tons still in war service for the Army and Navy, and in overseas civilian food relief work. The board has established and now has under operation sixty-two regular general cargo line services in trade routes which have been opened in the last six



INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE  
A fleet of thirty-nine Government cargo boats awaiting completion at Seattle, Washington.

### Wreck' Near Port Chester, Conn.

TWO men were killed and eight cars demolished, on July 31, in a rear-end collision at East Port Chester, Connecticut, on the lines of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Wreckage, piled high above the tracks, came in contact with an electric trolley overhead and set the mass afire. Engineers Brickley and Rust, of the rear train, were pinned under the débris and were either killed outright or were suffocated or burned to death before they could be extricated. Trains from New York to Boston were delayed for hours.



Rear-end collision on the New Haven railroad, July 31, which tied up traffic on four lines of track between New York and Boston, near East Port Chester, Connecticut, for hours, while the wreckage blazed.

months as one of the first steps in the conversion of ocean tonnage released from war work to the pursuits of peace.

There are 174 steamships of 1,351,305 deadweight tons employed in the trade routes which have been put on regular cargo service. The remainder of the commerce fleet is engaged in general cargo and tramp service. Additional trade routes will be opened and more ships utilized as other tonnage becomes available through the release of war work and food ships and deliveries of new ships now under construction.

Regular cargo liner services now in operation from the United States reach every quarter of the globe, and there is not a port of entry in the world which is not served better from this country by these regular liner services than by any other means of overseas transport. In order to accommodate shippers the United States Shipping Board has arranged, in the case of many of its lines, to offer various ports of departure for cargoes to each of the principal ports of entry abroad. By this arrangement the shipper in any section of the country can select the port nearest his base of production.

### A World's Record Ship Sale

THE United States Shipping Board recently announced the conclusion of negotiations for the sale of 100 steel, coal-burning steamships of the lake type, with tonnages ranging from 3,400 to 3,600 deadweight tons. The sale, made to a single corporation, involves a sum of \$80,000,000. This is probably the largest fleet ever sold in a single transaction anywhere. It is understood that the purchase by an American corporation is for French and Italian accounts.

What Are We Doing in Siberia?

THIS question, even to persons high in the councils of the nation, has for some time been shrouded in a haze of comparative mystery. In response to a query from Congress the President recently elucidated. From his summarization of the matter it appears that the ten thousand troops sent to Siberia, in September, 1918, under Major-General William Graves, had a twofold mission, first to assist the Czechoslovak forces embattled with alleged Russian "Reds" who were in reality released German prisoners of war, and second, to safeguard the operation of the trans-Siberian Railroad under an interallied commission headed by the American railway expert, Mr. John F. Stevens. The expedition was sent, the President explained, in accordance with a Japanese plan conceived for the consummation of the ends mentioned, i. e., rescue of the Czechs and operation of the Siberian railways. The A. E. F. in Siberia was under instruction, not to interfere in Russian domestic conflicts.

The first objective of the Siberian expedition has been reached. Thanks to American and Japanese intervention the divided Czech forces were able to effect a union and avoid a disastrous defeat. But the second object, the operation of the Siberian railway, requires the continued presence of American guards at danger points. The President explains that, thanks to their presence, thus far, Director Stevens has been able, in some instances, to run six trains a day where before there were not that many a week. The opening of the railways has saved the population of Siberia, who for three and a half years contributed their lives and goods to the prosecution of the war with Germany, from desolation and death by starvation. If the American troops were withdrawn, Director Stevens could no longer guarantee the operation of the roads, continually menaced by bands of partisan marauders, and would himself insist, under existing agreements with Japan and the United States, on resigning his functions upon which millions depend for obtaining the bare necessities of life.

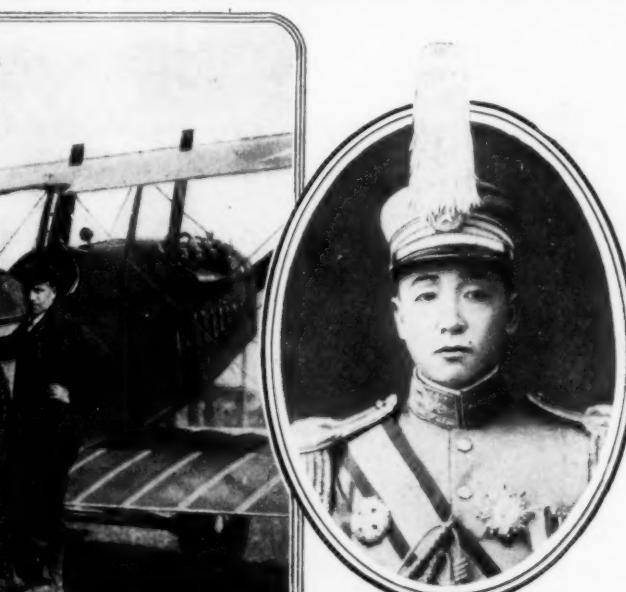
## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

### A New Flight Record

FLYING a Curtiss "Wasp," equipped with a four hundred horse-power Kirkham motor, Roland Rohlfs, a veteran test flier, attained, at Mineola, Long Island, on July 30th, an altitude of 30,700 feet, beating the American airplane altitude record, previously held by Major R. W. Schroeder, U. S. A., by 1,800 feet, Schroeder's record being 28,900 feet. Rohlfs's flight was made in an attempt to better the mark set recently by the French Military pilot, Casale, who claims an unofficial world's record of 33,136 feet. Casale's claim, however, has not as yet been officially recognized by the air societies of the world and, unless it becomes official through action of the Aero Club of France, the American record will stand as a world's mark when declared valid by the aeronautic authorities of the United States. During the course of the dizzy climb, Rohlfs encountered a temperature of twenty-five degrees below zero, the cold threatening to freeze his engine. Encumbered as he was with special oxygen breathing apparatus, he nevertheless attempted to climb out of his seat and cut the water pipe feeding the engine-cooling system, in the hope that minus the cooling system the engine might retain a temperature sufficient to insure proper functioning. All his efforts were unavailing, and hindered by a failing engine and the rapidly decreasing supply of oxygen upon which he depended for his life, he was forced to descend before reaching the height of 35,000 feet which he had set out to attain. His flight, which lasted from 2:33 p. m. to 5:28, proved the difficulty of constructing airplane engines to function equally well at all altitudes. Had he succeeded in arresting the flow of water to the engine and thus gained the 35,000-foot goal, the defect in the arrangements for equalizing the motor temperature would have been none the less apparent. Before practical high flying is assured some method of protecting airplane engines alike from excessive heat and cold must be devised. One method already employed with success at moderate altitudes is a system of shutters over the radiator surface which can be opened and closed at will by the pilot. But this system will not stand the test of extreme cold such as Rohlfs encountered above the 30,000 mark.

### Another Civil War in China

THE long-standing enmity between the northern and southern provinces in China has flamed up again and developed into a renewal of the civil conflict which has steadily weakened the political situation of the Chinese with respect to the rest of the world, and particularly Japan, ever since the declaration of the Republic. General Chang Tso Lin, Inspector-General of three Chinese provinces, with headquarters at Feng-Tien, has quarreled with Meng Un Yuang of Kirin, and the rival leaders have mobilized their armies and led them into battle. Chang is reported to be in command of a powerful organization which should easily put down the opposing forces and restore peace. Continuation of the conflict would furnish Japan with a plausible motive for armed intervention.



PRESS ILLUSTRATION  
Roland Rohlfs, who has set a new American airplane altitude record.

PRESS ILLUSTRATION  
Chang Tso Lin, leader of one of the warring factions in China.



PRESS ILLUSTRATION  
A grand banquet in Tokio to celebrate the signing of peace by Germany. On the left of the photo (1) sits Premier Hara of Japan. Opposite the Premier (2) is Viscount Tajiri, Mayor of Tokio.

in the interests of Japanese lives and property involved, and the issue is being watched, for this reason, with considerable interest in diplomatic circles. Unruly elements in China are at the bottom of her indefensible position, politically. Until these elements are brought under the control of a strong hand, a comprehensive, stable government for the great Eastern nation cannot be established; and until such a government, controlling all China, is set up, the Chinese will be forced to submit, as in the case of Shantung, to outside influences in the shaping of their national destinies. Japan's attitude toward China today has often been paralleled, both by her own and foreign statesmen, to the attitude advocated for the United States by proponents of the strong arm in dealing with disrupted and disorganized Mexico.

### What Will Japan Do About It?

MORE and more the diplomatic pressure on Japan to define her intentions with respect to Shantung is being felt. Her plea that she has never broken her spoken or written word, and therefore cannot be doubted when she makes the broad promise that China will get Kiao-Chao back sometime, does not appear to satisfy the multitudinous critics of the Shantung deal. China wants a categorical reply to her query, "When and how is Kiao-Chao to be returned?" In fact it has been reported that China requires the return of the former

German possessions in Shantung within a year as the price of her consent to sign the treaty with Germany. Critics of Japan's policy with respect to China are not alone to be found in the United States. She has one or two of her own. Viscount Kato, former Japanese Foreign Minister, now President of the Opposition Party in the Japanese National Legislature, recently assailed Japan's handling of the Shantung question, maintaining that Japan's attitude in refusing to discuss the affair openly and to define clearly a policy of non-alienation of Chinese political sovereignty in Shantung had lowered Japanese prestige in the opinions of the world. Apparently the eyes of Japanese statesmen have been opened to the justice of Kato's accusation, for Japan has finally despatched an emissary to conduct an exhaustive special investigation into conditions in Shantung with a view to preparing for immediate negotiations with China, looking to early return of Chinese sovereignty over the territory now withheld from her in Shantung.

### The Peace Treaty in Japan

IN Japan, as well as in the United States, the Treaty of Peace may pass through a highly concentrated grilling before it is finally ratified and made effective. Two ratifications are necessary under Japanese law, one by the Privy Council, and a second by the Mikado. Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, states that in all probability six weeks to two months will be required before the entire process of scrutinization, discussion, and final ratification can be completed. In view of the fact that the Peace Treaty does not become effective throughout the world until validated by three great powers, and with Japan and the United States likely to withhold ratification over a considerable period, it appears probable that the actual proclamation of world peace may be delayed until well into the autumn months.

### Armenia Again

AFTER a period of frenzied endeavor to cover up the tracks of the atrocities perpetrated on Armenia during the war, the Turks, waxing arrogant by reason of the continued Allied procrastination in the near East, are reported to be again indulging in their favorite pastime of slaughtering and enslaving Armenian Christians. Information to this effect is contained in dispatches from Major Joseph C. Green, directing the American Relief Administration's work from Tiflis. Major Green informed Director-General of Relief Herbert Hoover, who is now in Paris, that the situation in Asia Minor grows worse each day the Allies procrastinate. The Turkish Army, well prepared, and Tartar hordes, are closing on Armenia from three sides. Relief work is threatened. The Moslem fanatics are even reported to have cut off supply trains and relief depots in the interior. The Armenian people and government, in despair, are mobilizing for such weak resistance as they can offer, men leaving the harvest fields to bear arms against the savage invaders who threaten a repetition of the frightful massacres of 1915. Meanwhile strong British forces in the Caucasus are standing aloof, under orders, watching the preparation for the slaughter of the innocents.

## Pictorial Digest of the World's News

### Selling Out to France

AMERICA'S gigantic war plant in France, consisting of food, camps, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, docks, storehouses, automobiles, and railway rolling stock, which cost the U. S. Government hundreds of millions, may be purchased by France at a price representing about one-fifth the original outlay. The French Government's proposal to buy, which came through M. Louis Morel, Under-Secretary of State for the liquidation of stocks, is being entertained by Mr. C. W. Hare, the War Department's Director of Sales who recently arrived at Paris with a large staff of expert assistants and immediately plunged into the big task of liquidation.

While the offer of the French Government to purchase at 20% of cost appears low, M. Morel has explained why a more advantageous settlement, from the American standpoint, would work out to France's loss. He draws attention, in presenting his government's offer, to the fact that much of the American construction and equipment intended for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces during the conduct of armed operations, is ill-adapted to the peace requirements of France. A considerable portion of the railway tracking offered for sale consists of sidings at strategic railheads which are not situated with reference to peacetime conditions, and would be useless. Ten thousand passenger automobiles and fifty thousand motor trucks must be held in reserve by the government after purchase and not immediately unloaded on the open market, for fear of injuring France's automobile industry. Thirteen hundred American locomotives and seventeen thousand freight cars used on the A. E. F. tracks and now offered to the French are, according to Under-Secretary Morel, too large and heavy for normal use on French lines. The American docks, he states, were built in three months to last only ten years, and cannot be considered as permanent port facilities. As for the enormous supplies of American-owned lumber scattered through France, almost enough, it is said, to rebuild the devastated regions, these cannot be immediately put to use, for the plan is to reconstruct the French villages and farms destroyed in the war with the time-honored brick and stone. Hence the low offer advanced by the French Government. Stocks of food, amounting to millions of pounds of flour, rice, beans, other staples, and canned goods, constitute the most desirable articles of purchase for France, and could be put on the market at once to relieve the general food shortage prevailing. But opinion in the United States is in favor of the return of these stocks to home ports and their distribution here for something near cost price—which would be more than France offers—as a means to easing the burden of the high cost of living to the American people. It is by no means certain that France will be permitted to acquire these desirable items. On the other hand, the French are facing a food crisis, and may make their offer for food-stuffs sufficiently attractive to warrant their sale.



FRANK ILLUSTRATING  
C. W. Hare, Head Salesman of war goods in France for the U. S. A.

### SAFETY FIRST RECORD MONTH MAY 20.—JUNE 20.

5,000  
Street Accidents  
and 192 deaths  
LAST YEAR  
APRIL 1919  
352 Street Accidents  
24 DEATHS

HELP PREVENT  
ACCIDENTS

DATE	Accidents	Deaths
MAY 21	2	1
22	2	1
23	2	1
24	2	1
25	2	1
26	2	1
27	2	1
28	2	1
29	2	1
30	2	1
31	2	1
JUNE 1	2	1
2	2	1
3	2	1
4	2	1
5	2	1
6	2	1
7	2	1
8	2	1
9	2	1
10	2	1
11	2	1
12	2	1
13	2	1
14	2	1
15	2	1
16	2	1
17	2	1
18	2	1
19	2	1
20	2	1
21	2	1
22	2	1
23	2	1
24	2	1
25	2	1
26	2	1
27	2	1
28	2	1
29	2	1
30	2	1
31	2	1
TOTAL 32 DAYS	187	11

DETROIT, DETROIT  
Detroit's strikingly successful campaign for safety, graphically illustrated on a bulletin at the Detroit City Hall



ROUMANIA'S CONSULATE AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK BESIEGED BY SEEKERS AFTER PASSPORTS FOR HOME  
ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE AT OTHER CONSULATES. CONSERVATIVE OBSERVERS THINK THIS RUSH OF ALIENS FROM AMERICA IS ONLY TEMPORARY

### Safety First Wins

A campaign for the prevention of deaths and injuries in street accidents has featured the civic history of the City of Detroit during the past few months. On the facade of the City Hall was placed a bulletin board, where all who ran might read, day by day, the toll of life and limb exacted by carelessness on the streets. It was arranged that whenever a street accident occurred the flag flying over the City Hall should be lowered to half-mast, a bugler should blow taps, church bells should toll, and classes in public schools should be halted for one minute while teachers lectured on the necessity of safety first. The campaign was inaugurated by the Detroit Automobile Club. It resulted in the reduction of the monthly average of deaths by street accident from 16 in 1918 to 11 in the month of June, 1919, and in the curtailing of lesser accidents from 416 per month in 1918 to 187 in the month of June, 1919.

### The Lid is Off to Germany

REESTABLISHMENT of the uncensored letter post to Germany is now an accomplished fact, albeit the United States is still technically at war with the late German Empire, pending ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Senate. Many a loyal American, whose money went to swell the Liberty Loans and whose sons marched away to join the Army, now bethinks him that his relatives in the humbled and defeated Fatherland are still his relatives and may be hoping for news or praying for help. And the reopening of the mails, which dates back to the early weeks of July, has been heralded by a flood of fat letters and fatter parcels—some savoring of bologna—which have filled the mail steamers bound for German ports to capacity. The flood of German-bound mail betokens the reopening of brisk trade relations with our late adversary. The closing of German markets by the blockade created commercial wants in certain fields which only Germany could fill. American business sentiment shows no tendency to boycott the Germans. Even Germany's bitterest enemy, France, is now seeking to renew commercial relations, and it is reported that consular agents of all the Allied powers, with the exception of the United States, are already across the Rhine, booming trade. America's consuls will be established only after peace has been officially proclaimed, but the State Department is busy choosing its representatives who will be in readiness to proceed to their posts on short notice. The great economic boycott against the Central Empires, which was widely discussed and advocated as a means of chastisement, while the war was in progress, has apparently collapsed. The world generally has recognized that if Germany is to pay its debts it must be allowed the opportunity to make the money with which to meet the bills. In encouraging the boycott the Allies realize that they would be "biting off their noses to spite their faces."

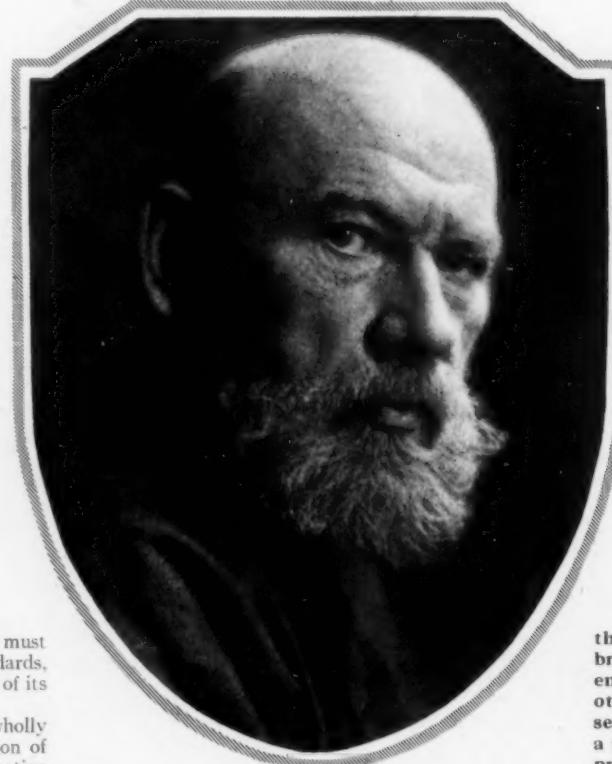
*"There's No Place Like Home!"*

EVERY European and Eurasian consulate on the Atlantic seaboard is doing a rush business in passports. The exodus of foreigners from this country has given rise to much uneasiness on the part of employers of alien labor, who believe that the present situation of "everything going out and nothing coming in" will shortly operate to bankrupt the country of its labor resources. The immigration authorities, however, point out, that the condition is only temporary and is occasioned by the bottling-up by the war of foreigners, who normally would have returned to their countries of origin during the past four years. The exodus will last only until this four-year accumulation of homesick aliens has sailed away. After that, egress will return to the normal rate. Even in peace days, the average exodus of aliens was two-fifths as great as the arrivals, and the emigration authorities see no reason for the prediction that the country will be deprived for a long period of cheap foreign labor.

# Bolshevism in Russia Doomed

*How the Spirit of Cooperation Is Resisting and Overcoming It*

By COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY



COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** In this article, Count Tolstoy, son of the famous Russian novelist, and himself a widely known writer, presents an entirely new phase of the Bolshevik movement in Russia, and shows why there is every hope of that nation's salvation through the cooperative spirit, which so long resisted the brutality of the Romanoffs.

**B**OLESHEVISM is a form of social insanity, of which the world unrest that now agitates the universe is the symptom.

In Russia, the first victim, Bolshevism, is gradually dying out and new forms of life stimulated by a new spirit are coming into existence. Yet the metaphor is imperfect, for being a form of class lunacy and absolutely inapplicable to Russia, Bolshevism could do only the work of devastation; it could tear down, but when the time came to do the positive work of building and creating a new and workable order, Bolshevism showed its absolute insufficiency.

As a product of an evil régime, of war and of a devastated peasant land Bolshevism could live only on a soil purified by the decaying victims of legalized murder; but once the world of Russian peasantry returns to normal life, the plague will die out of itself for lack of conditions that now feed it, and the naturally healthy forces of the peasant organism of the country will quickly heal its wounds and restore its health. Russia will arise, chastened by the hand of God, but better, stronger and free of her once evil genius.

Those who are inclined to despair of Russia must not forget that every old nation has its own standards, its own traditions, its own mode of life, the growth of its national instincts of self-preservation.

The internal life of Russia was developed almost wholly independently of western Europe. The application of autocratic rule made Russia the most conservative country of the world. The standard of living of the peasants has scarcely changed since 1861, i. e., since their emancipation from serfdom. The benefits as well as the evils of outward culture have not spread to the heart of the country, and until now there is a gap of at least one hundred years between the development of the cities and that of the villages and peasant communities.

Little difference will be found between the life of any big city of Russia and that of any city of western Europe or even America. But when you come to the back country, to the Russian village, everything will strike you by its originality, by the unusualness of, I hazard to say, its human nature.

The forms of life of the Russian village have developed originally with the people themselves, and, being founded upon the sound foundations of the experiences of many people through many generations, these forms are sane, solid and expedient. The characteristic feature of the Russian life is the spirit of communism implanted in the soul of the people. Since time immemorial the peasantry of Russia has lived in communities. Every village composes a body called *Mir*, which elects its own chief—*Starosta*. A group of contiguous villages are united in larger units, called *Volost*, which are ruled by a chief elected by the members of the *Mir*, and named *Starshine*. Every *Volost* has its own court, composed of judges, elected by the people themselves, and also tax collectors.

The next larger unit is a *district* and finally a *province*. Districts and provinces have their own county community, called *Zemstvo*, i. e., a body elected from among the representatives of the people. The community of the Russian peasants is an ideal form of self-government adopted by them many hundred years ago and gradually developed by communal life itself. If the *Mir* of the Russian peasant has some defects at the present time it is not the fault of the peasant. If the *Zemstvo* of Russia has not been able to obtain control of the whole life of Russia, it is also not the fault of this institution. These two fundamental principles of Russia's communal life have been always hindered by the ambitions of the autocratic régime. Since the beginning of the history of the country, autocracy always fought for the centralization of the power and was opposed to any development of the authority of the people, which represented decentralization of autocratic government.

The *Mir*, the Russian village community, and the *Zemstvo*, the county community, outlived the Russian autocracy and this gives me the complete assurance that

the Russian people are familiar. Cooperation is the social and economic development of these forms; the peasant can never be made to trust any form of life or government foreign to these forms which he has imbibed through generations of communal self-protection. Knowing the immense influence of these factors of Russian life, I am confident that Bolshevism cannot gain control of the Russian peasant, whose occult struggle of inborn *moujik*-sense against the imported isms and doctrines of the cities I have watched with satisfaction for years.

I foretold the resurrection of Russia some months ago when I met in New York a Russian friend, who came to this country from Siberia as a representative of some cooperative societies, which had authorized him to investigate the possibilities of establishing commercial relations between the United States and Russia. The chief business of this gentleman is the establishing of different manufacturing mills in Siberia. Apart from this, he is authorized to study and investigate all kinds of goods and machinery needed for Siberia, from agricultural implements to postal airplanes. This was the first substantial promise of the forthcoming spring of Russian rejuvenescence.

Since my friend left Siberia the building up of the new order of life has been steadily progressing. Constructive forces are united, and cooperative societies are proving to be the essential motive force of the life of the whole country.

While the so-called "communism" of the Bolsheviks develops more and more into a brutal dictatorship of class interest which only entangles the population in the toils of another form of slavery, worse than our extinct serfdom, the spirit of free cooperation grows into a nation-wide force that is strong because it is the product of the life of the people themselves. This movement is not headed by any political party, and therefore there is no cause for any spirit of dissent. All the members of the cooperative bodies are united by common interest, and no hatred, no envy, no jealousies are possible.

Cooperation in Russia is a natural development of the Russian peasant community of the *Zemstvo* and the *Artel* and therefore, being based upon the same essentials on which the whole country grew up it is, in Russia, of first importance. I am not surprised that the Bolsheviks are so anxious to discredit the efforts of the representatives of the cooperative unions of my country, for they recognize in our system an enemy to their plans that they can never conquer.

Nothing proves the complete failure of extreme socialism and class-radicalism better than the growth of the cooperatives in Russia. Cooperation gives not only commercial facilities, not only insures its members against all kind of emergencies, including losses, but it is also the only radical and sane solution of the labor question. Cooperation eliminates the need of individual capital and makes impossible the group capital that selfishly exploits the necessities of the people; thus it entirely disposes of the wearisome and wasteful struggle of labor against capital. With the help of cooperation the worker can easily become a partner of the factory in which he works, and thus work both for himself and his fellow-workers with an assurance of greater results from his own efforts through the benefits that accrue naturally from mutual trust and good-will.

It may be considered paradoxical, but I am entirely persuaded that Siberia was delivered of Bolshevism not so much by the army of Kolchak as by the invisible power of the cooperative bodies. The salvation of Russia lies in her own moral forces which she has always had, but which were apparently dormant until the great crisis of the peasant nation evoked their inextinguishable and incorruptible spirit. The world may rest assured that the spirit that resisted the brutality of the Romanoff domination to the very end could never be conquered by the savagery, however cleverly disguised, of the Bolshevik degenerates.

The *Mir*, the *Zemstvo*, and the cooperatives of both these bodies will easily deliver the whole country from Bolshevism and will build up a new life within a free nation, based upon the highest principles of ethics, old as the world itself, and the only truly democratic ideal: "One for all and all for one."

they will also be able to outlive all the terrible consequences of this war, including Socialism, Marxism and finally Bolshevism.

The Russian community has wonderful possibilities of self-government, and no other form of social life in Russia can develop so naturally and easily in Russia as this. "One for all and all for one" is the motto of the Russian peasant community; it is the motto that helped to build up and to assimilate the enormous stretches of land that form Russia, and the motto that gives every member of every community equal human and civil rights and a sense of relationship with every other member. On the basis of this principle many new forms of civic and industrial life have developed.

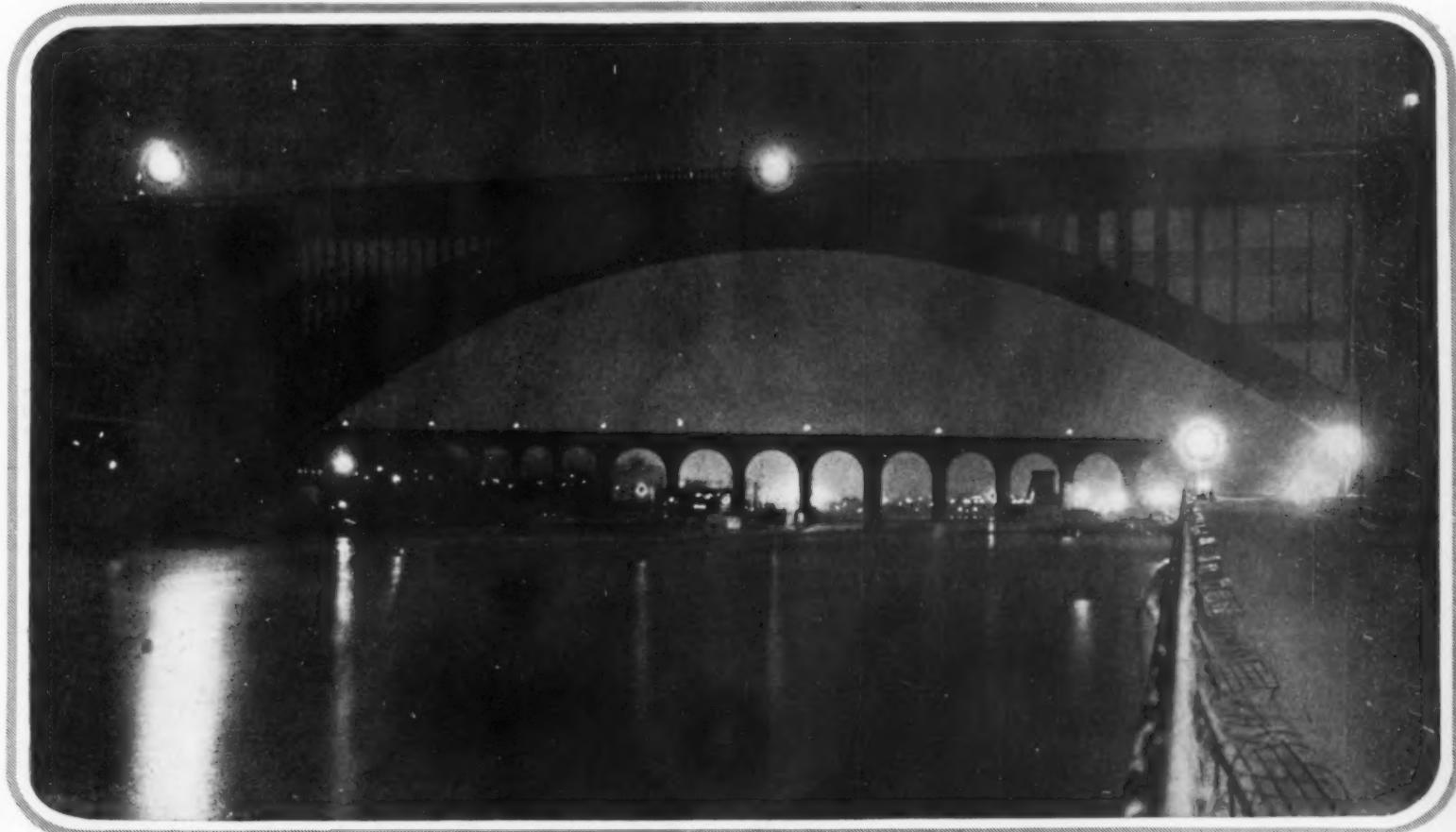
Russia has a peculiar labor organization, named *Artel*. Originating among small groups of workers, the *Artels* eventually became very strong organizations, frequently backed by large mutual capital. As the *Artel* is responsible for each of its members, and is composed of people elected by the whole corporate group it is capable of supplying the country with responsible and honest workers in all departments of industry, commerce and financial business. Almost all the cashiers of big banking houses and factories are members of one or another of the *Artels*.

On the principle of community-interest bodies and of the *Artels* the idea of cooperation in Russia has also been developed. Nowhere in the world is the idea of mutual cooperation so highly specialized as in Russia, and this proves that the spirit of community interest is deeply rooted in the Russian character. Before the outbreak of the European war, Russia had more than twenty million members of these cooperative societies. Curiously enough, since that time cooperation has developed still further, and it would not be too much to say that more than one-third of the total population of the country is now organized in various cooperative bodies. All Siberia is now a veritable network of these cooperative organizations, and they are constantly growing stronger and stronger, making it safe to say that they will ultimately unite all the productive forces of Russia. So, it will be seen that the force that will either resist or absorb Bolshevism is the inborn sentiment of communism implanted in our Russian peasant, it being inconceivable that Bolshevism could ever overcome or dominate this peculiar form of mutually cooperative communism.

The *Mir* and *Zemstvo* are the political forms with which

# Night Views in Two Cities

*Photographs by W. M. VANDERWYDE*



Today no structure, regardless of its original cost or the expense involved in destroying it, is spared in New York if it appears to stand in the way of progress. Washington Bridge (in the foreground) will doubtless remain a beautiful and useful landmark on the Harlem River for years; but the High Bridge, owing to the short distance between its piers and the consequent danger to large vessels, may be destroyed in the near future.



An early evening view of the city of Pittsburgh from the summit of Mount Washington. From Pittsburgh's mills flows a constant stream of iron and steel products to all parts of the world. Millions of tons have gone into New York's sky-scrappers, bridges, subways and tunnels.

## George Creel's Page

On this page Mr. Creel presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Creel's opinions may

differ widely from those of the editor of LESLIE'S, so by mutual consent he and the editor of LESLIE'S "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

**A** SHUDDER swept the United States when the ignorance of Henry Ford was revealed to the world. Terrible! What were we coming to when such an utter fool could make millions and rise to power! Why, he didn't even know what Benedict Arnold did! And he couldn't recite the *Declaration of Independence*!

On the day when the testimony was printed, I asked ten men, college graduates and each of them a success in his profession, to give me a detailed account of Benedict Arnold's treason, its origin, course and finish. And not one of them but failed entirely or in some important particular.

Henry Ford is no worse than the average American when it comes to knowing the history of his land. And he is much better than the average American in knowing well what he does know. It would have been interesting had he been permitted to examine the *Tribune's* lawyer as to his knowledge of machinery.

What the history lesson did, however, and what it was meant to do, was to throw the grasshopper mind of the American reading public off the one concrete admission of the whole trial. This was the confession of the owners of the *Tribune* that they wanted war with Mexico in 1914 and did not want war with Germany, and, further, that even to our very acceptance of a state of war with the Imperial German Government, the *Tribune* insisted that unrestricted submarine warfare did not constitute a sufficient ground for war.

### Manufacturing Unrest

A few weeks ago a Minnesota jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the State against Townley and Gilbert, two leaders of the Nonpartisan League, charged with conspiracy to teach doctrines of disloyalty. The League, it may be explained, is a farmers' organization sufficiently powerful politically to carry North Dakota at successive elections, and to threaten the dominance of the two old parties in Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska and Idaho.

The indictments against Townley and Gilbert were returned under circumstances that in themselves aroused a great deal of bitter feeling and ugly unrest. In the first place, the men were not arrested under the Federal Espionage Law, specifically and drastically framed to reach just such offenses, nor was any Federal official in the State found willing to proceed against Gilbert and Townley on the evidence collected and presented. The arrests were made under an inadequate State law that had to be stretched to cover the alleged crime, and the trial was delayed until a year had passed.

Members of the Nonpartisan League charged openly that the whole proceeding was part of the campaign of persecution organized and carried on by the Republican "machine," aided at every point by certain leaders of the Democratic "machine." This feeling was widespread and well known, and it rose and grew at a time of deep industrial unrest both in Minnesota and the nation. How, then, did the authorities in charge of the case go about the important business of disproving these sinister suspicions?

(1) By holding the trial in a remote county in a small town virtually inaccessible by any of the modern means of travel.

(2) By trying the case before a judge who had recently refused to try a similar conspiracy case, admitting a prejudice in the matter so strong as to unfit him for exercise of the proper fairness and dispassion. When it happened to be Townley and Gilbert who were at the bar, however, the eminent jurist decided that his prejudice had abated, and successfully resisted the efforts of the defense to oust him.

(3) Although charged with making speeches calculated to undermine loyalty, neither Townley nor Gilbert was permitted to introduce speeches calling upon people to support the war, nor were they allowed to show their various patriotic activities, or to call witnesses willing to testify to their loyalty to the Government and to the war purposes of America.

(4) At the last, when Townley claimed his constitutional right to present his own case to the jury, the judge refused permission and the prisoner was made to keep silent.

And then there are those who smugly wonder why it is that there is discontent, anger, suspicion and unrest;

why it is that the courts are attacked and the processes of our law subjected to the charge of discrimination and inequality! The guilt or innocence of Townley and Gilbert has ceased to be of prime importance in this matter. It is the machinery of American justice that is again on trial before the workers of the United States even as in the case of Mooney. Whether done conscientiously or not, the bitter fact remains that "soap box" orators have been given a new text and decent people the country over a bitter taste.

### Monkey Wrenches and Machinery

What with the readjustments of peace, the bitter partnerships developed by the fight over the League of Nations, and the general industrial unrest, it would seem that the American state of mind is chaotic enough without any further incitements to anger, prejudice and unreason. It is at such a time, however, that Senator Sherman of Illinois chooses to drag up religious and sectional issues. At one stage of the debate on the League of Nations he professed a deep, heart-chilling fear that the whole hellish purpose of the League was to turn the world over to the tender mercies of the Church of Rome.

When this fell flat, happily enough, he looked about and finally made resort to the sad issue that has been the hackneyed expedient of a certain type of politician for the last fifty years. Reaching into the past he clawed up the bitternesses of the Civil War, charging that the League of Nations, unless changed according to an amendment that he offered, would obligate the United States to pay the repudiated securities of the Confederacy that were marketed in Europe by the South.

A decent regard for the feelings of LESLIE's makes it impossible to comment upon a man like Sherman with any degree of adequacy, but it may be proper and permissible to suggest a Binet-Simon test for the gentleman from Illinois.

### Poisoning the Wells

"German propaganda" receives a lot of credit to which it is not in anywise entitled. A large percentage of the lying rumors that tore at the heart of American courage during the war, as well as the greater part of the slanders that are working to destroy international amity today, may not be credited to German propagandists at all, but were, and are, peculiarly the product of the love of gossip that is coming to be one of the most vicious and menacing features of American life.

Time after time, throughout the period of battle, we ran down infamous lies—lies about disasters on land and sea, lies about high government officials being shot as spies, lies about graft and failure—and found that they came straight from the mouths of seemingly decent American men and women whose whole motive was a desire to be *interesting* and *entertaining*.

Nothing is more true than that evil report has always been more exciting than good report. If a voice in a group remarks, "John Doe is a splendid fellow. Just listen to this instance of his nobility," the most that can be counted upon is the attention compelled by good breeding. But if some one remarks, "Say, did you hear about John Doe. Of course, this is in confidence," it is not safe for children to be in the way of the rush of those unwilling to miss a single word.

Today it is the case that there exists, and is painfully evident, a growing antagonism to France, an increasing feeling that strikes hard at the love between the United States and the land of La Fayette. When studied, it is seen to be that there is no German propaganda in the drift, but merely the passion for gossip that seems to possess so large a part of the population in these latter gabby days. As an instance, I picked up a paper not long ago and saw that an American woman, returning from France after a year and a half, had made the statement that money was the God of France, that American soldiers were being gouged, and that the only use that the French had for Americans was to cheat and squeeze them.

To hear chatter like this—and the land is full of it—one might well receive the impression that there was not a single shopkeeper in the United States who would stoop to such dishonor as an overcharge. As a matter of fact, the American gets about the same treatment in France that he gets in the United States, the result being

largely dependent upon the standards of the individual merchant before whom he throws down his money in the lordly fashion of a race that regards it as ignoble to price and question.

Love for America is in the heart of France today just as it was in the tremendous moment when news reached Paris from Chateau-Thierry. It is a nation that has suffered, and its people are going through an agony of readjustment such as we will never know. Anything that the French may say or do should be excused, and even if it rankles, certainly it should not be permitted to. They may say the quick thing or do the unwise one, but there is a gratitude there that centuries will not dull. As for us, we assured the world that we had not forgotten La Fayette and Rochambeau, and it was no false fervor that was in the hearts of Americans when two millions of our youths set sail for France to beat back the Hun. Are we to shame it all because a French shopkeeper charged a franc too much, or because it rained steadily at Brest, or because the "frogs" could not speak "good old United States"?

### Shall We Desert France

The influence of the "silly season" was never more apparent than in some of the comment upon the American-British agreement that President Wilson laid before the Senate. "Entangling alliances," "manufacturing war," "dangerous precedent," and other stock phrases have been trotted up and down until knee-sprung and spavined.

In plain terms, the agreement pledges America and England to give aid in event that Germany should make another tiger leap at the throat of France. While the League of Nations provides such aid, it is the case that the Council must first act, after which each nation, through its parliamentary body, has the right to accept or reject the proposal of the Council. What America and England covenant with France is this: "If Germany attacks you, we will come to your help at once."

A goodly portion of Americans, the leaders of the Republican party among them, still blame President Wilson because we did not go to the aid of Belgium. And poor France, "bled white," was almost a campaign litany. Why the change? The situation of France is almost as desperate today as then. Depleted in man power, impoverished and devastated, not only does she lack adequacy of defense under any circumstance, but it is also the case that every ounce of her energy is needed for the work of reconstruction.

Having fought with France against Germany, are we to turn away now with never a care for her future safety? Having fought Germany because of her plan of world dominion, are we to turn away now with never a thought of future menace?

Does anyone imagine that we would *not* go to the aid of France if a revived Germany should attack again? Of course we would! Our own safety would compel us just as it compelled us in 1917. Then why refuse to *say so*, especially when the assurance in itself carries confidence to France and a notice to Germany?

### British Stupidity

It may be remembered that England subscribed loudly to America's declaration in favor of the "rights of small nations" and justice to "weak peoples." Yet now, as if Ireland were not contradiction enough, Egypt is added to the chorus of bitter protest.

It was in 1882 that England first gained exclusive hold upon Egypt, edging France out, and there has not been a year since then that has not heard British declarations to the effect that the occupation was "merely temporary," and not designed in any manner to interfere with "self-government." Yet today, after a war in which Egyptians fought well and bravely, a protectorate is proclaimed, and when a delegation is named to lay the case of Egypt before the Peace Conference, the delegates are arrested and deported. This action, naturally enough, aroused the national spirit of the people, and there were demonstrations, whereupon martial law was proclaimed by the British military authorities and the "restoration of order" resulted in the slaying of 800 natives, the wounding of 1,600, and the imprisonment of 2,000.

Brilliant! Well calculated to win the applause of a world that has just finished fighting for "liberty."

# Storm Havoc in the Keystone State

Photos by BAILEY



Owing to lack of ferryboats, business had to be suspended at this candy store on Main Street, until the excess of moisture had rolled by. Many other stores were flooded.



A series of violent electric storms recently swept over Wellsboro, Pa., and a cloudburst caused three creeks running through the town suddenly to overflow and make rivers of the streets. In Wellsboro and vicinity damage to property done by wind, lightning and water aggregated half a million dollars. Here is a view of Main Street, Wellsboro, with the rapidly rising flood pouring through it.



In so wet a spot brewery trucks and automobiles had to halt until further orders from the clerk of the weather, and the subsiding of the waters.



Another glimpse of Main Street, with the rushing tide higher and more furious.



Proof of the fearful power of wind and rain. A tangled mass of floodtrash—wreckage of houses, etc.—at the end of West Main Street. Buildings and bridges along all streams were carried away.



Cut off from mail supplies by the wet wave, the Post Office ceased for a time to be besieged by the usual eager crowd.

# Carranza, the Curse of Mexico

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA has been the dictator of Mexico since the latter half of 1914, either as First Chief, or, latterly as President. Five years is time enough for a man or a system to show its tendencies, even in the handling of affairs so vast and comprehensive as those of the so-called "Mexican Republic." What are the fruits of Carranza's rule?

They are so evil that it is within the bounds of sober truth to say that he has been and is a curse to the country he pretends to govern.

When we speak of Carranza be it understood that the system of which he is the responsible head is meant, not the bearded don, personally. In the bosom of his family, Carranza may be, for all I know, a model citizen. He may love his wife and train up his children in the way they should go, and save his money and never come down to breakfast with a grouch. But that is all aside from the question of "what has he done to Mexico?"

Unprejudiced observers will pretty generally admit that he has, in the vernacular, "done a plenty to Mexico." He has qualified as being the very worst ruler that unhappy country has ever had—and that is a record that could not be achieved without a positive genius for misgovernment.

## A Genius for Misrule

Carranza's system of misrule is so simple as to amount to genius. He surrounded himself with the worst men in the country, and let them do as they pleased. The result is a country that has drained the very dregs of degradation and despair. All Mexicans with spirit enough to resent the spoliation and ruin of their country are rebels or exiles—unless indeed, they did not get away quickly enough, in which case their physical remains are still in Mexico. Those who remain may be roughly placed in three classifications—a minority of less than five per cent. who, as soldiers or office holders, support the government for what they are getting out of it; a still smaller minority who are opposing the government with arms, and the vast, 90 per cent. majority who are dumbly submitting to spoliation and outrage and murder—abject, hopeless beings who have forgotten how to laugh.

You may think this picture is overdrawn. It is supported, literally, by the testimony of conservative travelers returned from Mexico, among them William Gates, who has declared in print that even the children have forgotten how to play wherever the rule of Carranza runs, and that the only places in the republic where there is any show of cheerfulness are those spots where the so-called "bandits" are in power.

Mr. Gates was recently a witness before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, and declared on oath that he felt himself safer in revolutionist territory than in Mexico City. He characterized the army of Carranza as a "gang of murderers" and the Carranza government as a "band of outlaws." In connection with his characterization of the army, the following incident is illuminating:

In 1916, during the time that the American Expeditionary force under General Pershing was in Mexico, a prominent American resident of Mexico City was approached by a representative of General Obregon, then Minister of War in Carranza's Cabinet. "If you have any influence at Washington," said the emissary, "use it to have the American troops withdrawn from Mexico." "Why should I do that?" continued the American. "Because as long as your army is on our soil there is a possibility of a state of war arising. So long as that possibility exists it is necessary to keep every man, good and bad, in our army. As that army is constituted today, 90 per cent. of it consists of criminals. General Obregon wants to purify our army, but he cannot do so while the threat of a foreign war exists."

In due time General Pershing's force was withdrawn from Mexico, but the army was not "purified." It remains today as it was then, 90 per cent. criminal—and the biggest criminals have the highest rank. General Obregon was not allowed to dispense with the criminal

By FRED J. SPLITSTONE

element, which was the real reason for his resignation as Minister of War.

The Carranza government could not exist a month without the support of this army of thugs. The army could not be held together if it were not allowed to plunder the people at will. A representative of the Carranza government recently stated that two-thirds of the reve-



The poor of Mexico. In the republic one sees thousands of poverty-stricken, miserable people like these, snatched on the Plaza San Pedro. Note the expression of hopeless resignation on the woman face.

nue of Mexico is being spent to suppress the "bandits"—yet the bandits are not suppressed. Late in July the Mexican Foreign office recommended that 1500 pesos ransom, demanded for a kidnapped American boy, Philip Thompson, be paid, and offered to refund the amount.

Mexico City terms all who oppose the established government "bandits." If a party of revolutionists captures a military train, shoots up the federal soldiers, appropriates their ammunition and supplies and burns the rolling stock, the government calmly announces that another outrage by "bandits" has occurred, and remarks that, of course, not all bandits can be suppressed immediately.



Dynamite and the torch in Mexico. The wanton destruction of property in Mexico has been one of the salient features of the internecine "war" which has been going on in Carranza's land for years. This picture shows what happened at a railroad yard there recently. The Germans couldn't have done a better job. It was the work of expert Huns.

The latter statement has the merit of truth. Never while the love of liberty and the hope of justice flames in even a few Mexican hearts will Carranza and his band of thieves and murderers suppress that breed of "bandits." They are more numerous now than they have been at any previous time since Don Venustiano was boosted into power by President Wilson and Pancho Villa, and they are better armed and better organized, too. They have the support of a majority of the better class of Mexicans who are in exile, and if it were not for the unfriendly attitude of Washington, they would speedily sweep the existing government of Mexico into the oblivion which it has so richly earned.

It is impossible to go into the details of misgovernment of Mexico in the space of a magazine article. We must be content to mention some of the more prominent features in general terms. Thomas E. Gibbon has written a book, "Mexico Under Carranza," which I wish every American voter might read, and he has not been able to more than touch upon the leading wrongs and outrages that have taken place there during the past five years. Here we will mention some crimes against the liberties and safety of the Mexican people:

One of the first things that Carranza did was to reconstitute the courts of justice so that they could be manipulated as a part of his system. To make the processes of robbery more sure and ample he issued a decree that all decisions of the courts given during the time of his predecessor would be reviewed.

Next he discarded the established constitution which he had sworn to defend and uphold, and substituted for it a document prepared by a packed convention, and so modeled that it would facilitate his schemes of spoliation.

## The Dictator's Crimes

He denied the right of franchise to his political opponents.

He compelled a weak and venal Congress to vote him the powers of a dictator, which he exercises without restraint or decency.

He created a vast number of "generals" to whom was given civil as well as military power, and who are allowed to prey on the defenseless without check.

He has robbed the banks, confiscated private property, debased the currency, manipulated the national transportation system to the commercial advantage of his favorites, and squandered the revenues on military henchmen.

The public schools have been declared a municipal instead of a federal responsibility, with the result that in most localities there are no funds to pay the starvation wages of the teachers, who have been forced into strikes, only to be shot down by machine-guns when they attempted collectively to present their grievances.

The churches have been seized, and in many places the exercise of religion has been restricted or suppressed. Thousands of citizens suspected of being hostile to Carranza's government have been driven from their homes and their property confiscated.

Even the decisions of his own courts are set aside at will by the military authorities supposedly answerable to him, as in the case of General Alvarez, a revolutionist

who was shot at Vera Cruz in May, while under the protection of a writ of the Supreme Court.

Policies like these can produce nothing but ruin. The insecurity of life in Mexico is well evidenced by the statement of United States Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, who recently told the Rules committee of the House of Representatives that during the three years he has represented this country in Mexico City over 50 American citizens have been murdered by Mexicans without one murderer being brought to justice. Congress has a list of 251 Americans slain by Mexicans since 1911, and in "Mexico Under Carranza," Gibbon names 285. Both lists are admittedly incomplete. The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico places the total number of victims at over 500. The astounding

fact is that our own government does not know how many of its citizens have been assassinated in Mexico.

Few of these killings have been because of racial hatred or political feeling. They have been, largely, the result of robberies, and occurred in the regular course of events. Other foreign residents have suffered too, but Mexicans have borne the brunt of the brigandage that prevails wherever the hand of Carranza reaches. They have been killed in vast numbers by looters, many of them in the uniforms of federal soldiers. A well-informed American, long a resident of Mexico, stated to me that in his opinion the number of peaceful Mexicans, who

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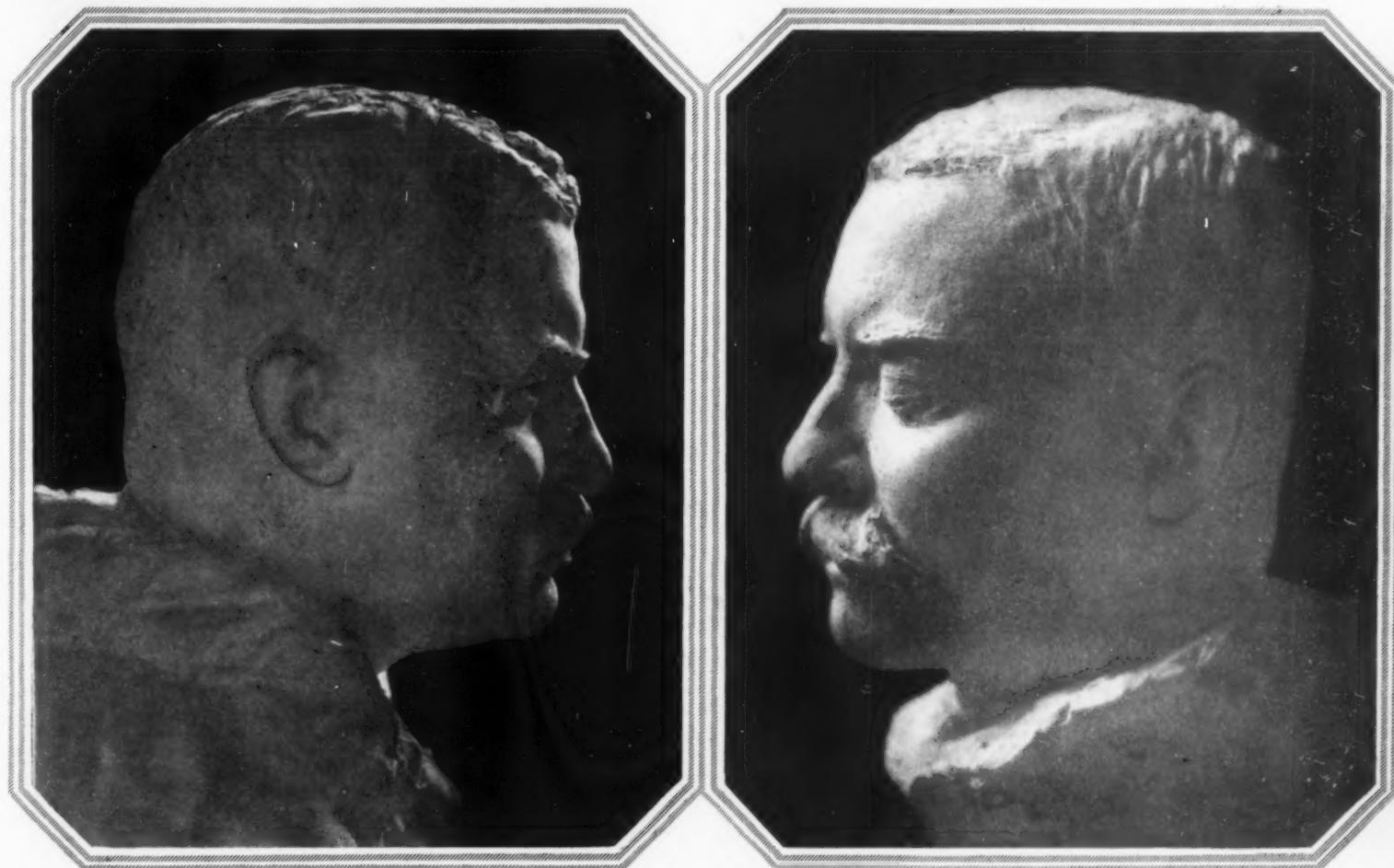


PHOTO © VAN DER WERF

The remarkable changes which death brings to the faces of those it claims is strikingly illustrated above. Compare the head of Theodore Roosevelt, done from life by James E. Fraser, with the death mask made by the same sculptor, and note the strange softening of the lines and the look of serenity that came only with death to the face of the great fighting advocate of "one hundred per cent. Americanism."

PHOTO VAN DER WERF © JAMES E. FRASER

## Have We Drawn Germany's Teeth?

By NEVIN O. WINTER

AT all times of the day and night during my stay in Berlin, which was immediately after the terms of peace had been presented to Germany, there was a soldier standing at the door of the Hotel Adlon, where the Americans were quartered. This sentry bore a decidedly martial appearance with his steel helmet and rifle equipped with bayonet, with his side arms and several hand-grenades thrust through his belt. His presence there was an emblem of authority, but it seemed absolutely unnecessary since there was at no time the slightest demonstration against America or the several score of American officers and civilians who lived in that famous hostelry.

I watched the various sentries on guard, for it seemed that a new type of German soldier had appeared. The carriage had altered, for there was not the same erectness or the same stiffness which formerly characterized the German soldier of the line. But what impressed me most was the seeming indifference to superior officers. Many times did I see officers of fairly high rank pass along the Unter den Linden or enter the doorway of the Adlon without the slightest sign of recognition or salute from the sentinel. One felt that these men represented a type which would not readily drop into the goose-step, for they had lost their former fear or worship of mere authority, and especially of the military caste.

### *The Meaning of Demonstrations*

With incidents such as these fresh in mind my equanimity was not disturbed by the news that several thousand soldiers paraded in General Hindenburg's home city pledging their support to that popular leader after he had announced his willingness to lead the Germans against their enemies, if humiliating peace terms were demanded of them. Likewise the sinking of some warships just previous to the signing of the treaty forced upon Germany seemed to possess no menacing significance. The former represented the loyalty of a community toward an esteemed townsman who had become famous, while the latter was a local incident occasioned by national pride, a pride which resented seeing these vessels added to the great fleets of Germany's former enemies.

The warship incident and the few demonstrations that have occurred might have happened in any of the Allied countries under similar circumstances, for Germany has been passing through the sort of experiences which really try men's souls. It is indeed a difficult matter to yield with a smiling face all you have contended for through four long years of suffering and privation. Whether right or wrong, my country, we say, and perhaps that feeling is not confined to the Anglo-American.

### *Germans Know They Were Whipped*

There may be Germans who do not know that Germany was whipped, but I failed to encounter them. I should not be surprised if they exist by the thousands. It would be strange if such was not the case, for German soil was practically untouched by the horrors of war. When a stubborn or bellicose German glances about upon the smiling and untrenched fields, the unbombed cities, the undespoiled industrial plants, it may be difficult for him to visualize his nation as vanquished and figuratively groveling helplessly at the feet of a victorious enemy. But the average German, the representative type that one meets, realizes the facts, whether he admits it or not. His pride has been humbled. His aggressiveness of demeanor has altered.

The time of my visit to Germany was just when one might naturally think the indignation of the people would reach its highest point. The severe terms, as President Wilson characterizes them, had just been made public. While the Senate was futilely demanding of our State Department the complete text of the treaty, it was being sold on the streets of Berlin for a mark and a half. Included with the pamphlet was a map that showed in bright red the alienated portions, and upon which was stamped in bold letters the economic loss each section meant. There was no camouflaging about the matter. Every German was fully informed by the government and the press upon every phase of the peace treaty. Fearing trouble might arise, the government politely requested Allied officers not to appear on the

streets of Berlin in uniform after dark. It was simply a wise precautionary measure, but I do not believe that the anticipated trouble would have occurred. During the day American, British, French and Italian officers in uniform moved about Berlin, singly and in groups, as freely as they did in Warsaw or Prague.

"I am really glad the war ended as it did," said a prominent German merchant to me in Berlin, "for we rid ourselves of the military caste." Similar expressions came from a number of others. The German people are learning what students of German affairs knew before the war, that the military caste was the greatest menace Germany possessed.

"It is always hard for the loser," I said to a German municipal official with whom I was talking. "I am quite sure that if Germany had won under the old régime, their terms would have been even more severe for some of the Allied countries."

"Yes," he said, frankly, "I know they would, for we were told in the newspapers some of the things that would be demanded. It certainly would have been a sorry day for France, England and Belgium."

### *The National Anthem in Danzig*

I arrived in Danzig during the seven days of mourning, which were decreed by the German government after the peace terms were submitted. No place of entertainment was open and no lively music was permitted in public places. This seven-day period ended on Saturday. That night in the Danzigerhof Hotel, at the dinner hour, where two long tables were occupied by some American officers and others connected with the Polish Food Commission, with myself as the only American civilian representative, the orchestra changed the character of its music. We were astounded when it began a medley of American tunes where, intermingled with familiar plantation airs of the Old South, were Dixie and Yankee Doodle, and we instinctively arose to our feet when a number of bars of the Star Spangled Banner greeted our ears. The large number of other guests, all of them Germans, listened quietly and without protest or noticeable resentment. It must be remembered that Danzig is not only a city ninety-five per cent. German,

but also the people realize that they are being forcibly and unwillingly separated from the Fatherland by this treaty. Yet here was a group of Americans and some Poles, who were in Danzig receiving and forwarding food to Poland in immense quantities, while there was a dearth of food in the city for their own citizens. Only a people who knew that they were defeated and helpless would ever have submitted quietly to such conditions, for a feeling of unrest and even envy would only be a natural sequence.

On the very day that I arrived in Berlin there was a demonstration against signing the peace by several thousand people in Wilhelmsplatz, almost directly in front of the former American Embassy. This meeting was addressed by Scheidemann and other ministers. At the same hour a meeting gathered on the square facing the Schloss, at the end of the Unter den Linden, whose avowed object was to conclude peace by accepting the treaty. The latter throng organized itself into a procession and marched out past the rival demonstration in Wilhelmsplatz. The significant feature of the occasion was that the pro-treaty crowd greatly exceeded the other in numbers and had the appearance of greater spontaneity, even though the marchers did follow the red banner of Socialism. Both demonstrations were orderly, and neither interfered with the program of the other. The anti-treaty demonstration bore the earmarks of careful organization. The great mass of Berliners showed no interest in the subject, to judge by their neglect or refusal to express their sentiments.

#### Tobacco and Food

I was walking through the Tiergarten one beautiful spring day. The grass had grown quite tall, unlike the systematic caretaking of previous days in this old hunting preserve of royalty, now one of the finest public parks in Europe. The old "verboten" signs were still there, but I noticed a number of people cutting the grass very cautiously and putting it into sacks. Finally I saw one poor legless fellow who hopped out of his wheeled chair and began to pluck some of the grass, at the same time looking rather furtively around. He wanted it for his "little geese," so he told me. I asked him if he did not want a cigarette. A smile of satisfaction came over his face as he lit it. "Ah, that is good tobacco," he said, as he inhaled the smoke. "We can't get good tobacco, and it is all so dear." I told him that it was American tobacco, and he seemed pleased. This is only one of many incidents that might be related to illustrate the changed attitude of the people towards many things which were formerly "verboten," a word staring the traveler in the face at every turn in Germany.

Although the German men constantly grumble over the preparations of dried leaves or wheat straw, or some other substance, which they are smoking as a substitute for the weed that America gave to the world, the one never-ending subject of conversation is food. It did not take me many weeks to tire of the black bread, sour cabbage and vegetables, with only a sprinkling of meat, that was served me in Vienna, Budapest and Germany. I could appreciate the craving for bacon and ham, good beef and mutton, white bread and savory pastries, real coffee and tea, of a people who had been deprived of these things for two or three years. The man of wealth could buy the makings of a good dinner, but it cost many marks. For the man of moderate means, this was not possible, except occasionally. The rationing system was the strictest that I encountered. The visitor was obliged to provide himself with meat, bread, fat, and sugar cards. It is a fact that there is much under-nourishment, and it is plainly in evidence that the German avordupois has been reduced.

I believe that the Germans as a whole are fairly well reconciled to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. That was a recent acquisition to the Empire. The great outstanding source of discontent is over the sections bestowed upon Poland. We know, and students of history know, that the Peace Conference was absolutely right, and that a fearful international wrong was simply righted in establishing the western boundaries of this restored nation. But the fact remains that Germany is bisected. East Prussia and West Prussia are separated by Poland's

corridor to the sea. Populous Danzig, with her less than five per cent non-Germans, is detached from Germany and partially placed under Polish sovereignty. From four to five million Germans become Polish subjects absolutely. It is a fact that most of these Germans settled there because of the official efforts to Teutonize Poland. The Germans may know it, but national pride blinds a people to many things. This is a

Unless Germany falls a victim to extreme radicalism, and that does not seem very probable just now, I believe that she will attempt to carry out the treaty, even if it becomes necessary to repudiate some of the obligations to her own citizens. With the single exception of the Rader Republic, which maintained itself for a time in Munich, no movement in opposition to the government has been able to exist longer than a few days. In practically every instance it was the food situation or an alleged unequal distribution of food received from the Allies that even made possible an uprising of the proletariat, under the guidance of leaders who were eagerly watching for just such an opportunity.

#### An Established Government

A government which could control its people sufficiently to permit the safe passage of more than one hundred thousand enemy troops (for so they looked upon the Polish army), together with several hundred cannon and many thousand army horses, has become fairly well established. Furthermore, the food to feed the Poles, which floated up the Vistula River and was hauled by railroad by the tens of thousands of tons, and that landed at Hamburg for transhipment via the Oder River to Czechoslovakia, reached its destination in spite of the fact that it was transported through a territory inhabited by people craving the very things that passed temptingly before their hungry eyes. These things speak well for the general attitude of the German people towards the requirements of the peace treaty which they have been compelled to accept. Even Lloyd George himself says that "some of the provisions of the treaty are terrible." The German certainly does not look upon them any more favorably.

There may be a systematic and shrewd campaign to lessen the obligations of Germany. This might naturally be expected. If the Allies have not stamina enough to resist such efforts, the principal blame must be placed upon themselves. The debtor, and especially one on the verge of bankruptcy, almost invariably complains and endeavors to lighten the burden oppressing him, even though no one but himself is to blame for the condition.

"We must have materials for our factories or we cannot pay the indemnities demanded" was the burden of complaint of several German manufacturers. In this very fact is found the explanation of the "peace at any price" attitude of the masses of the Germans, coupled, of course, with the food situation. Germany before the war was one vast hive of industry. In no other way could so many millions of people have existed and become prosperous within a territory that could be rattled about within the boundaries of the single State of Texas.

Of one thing I am firmly convinced, after visiting a baker's dozen of the newly arisen and older states of Europe. It would be extremely unwise to deny Germany admittance to any League of Nations that may be formed. It would still leave the brand of criminal upon a nation which had been both humiliated and punished. It would make impossible the healing of the wound. There is certain to be much dissatisfaction among bellicose and neutral nations, even among a few that fought with the Entente. Italy is already protesting because she was excluded from the special treaty to protect France. Japan's preeminence in the East has been augmented, and her interests will clash before many years with the desire of the United States and other countries to protect China's integrity. Russia is still an unknown factor, and the Germans are building great hopes there. Several of the smaller nations have grievances over the Allied commissioners' work.

Unless the former Empire disintegrates—and the signs of the times do not point that way—Germany will emerge from the war the strongest nation in Europe. Great Britain alone excepted, and it is the colonies on other continents which give the British Empire predominance. Her per capita debt will be greater, but the territory is almost unharmed. She will be the natural rallying center for all disaffection due to the work of the Peace Conference. Her exclusion from the League of Nations would stimulate the German ambition to construct a counter League. Furthermore without admitting every nation, the League becomes nothing more than a greater Entente.



Karl Ledebour, Spartacus leader, who has recently been acquitted of having caused the January uprising in Berlin. After his sensational trial, during which he conducted his own defense, he was enthusiastically acclaimed by his followers.

condition and mental attitude that we must realize. Things and people are not always what they should be.

"These people are Polish-speaking Germans," was a statement I heard many times in one way or another, just as we might speak of German-Americans or Irish-Americans or Italian-Americans. "This country has belonged to Germany for almost a century and a half," said one Danziger to me vehemently. "Its prosperity and development are wholly German, and the people would vote to remain with Germany if a plebiscite was held."

I was in German Poland only two years before the war, making a study of conditions, so that I was not wholly unfamiliar with the subject when I reached there this time. I do not think he is right about the attitude of the Poles living there. A German map, based upon the census of 1910, plainly indicates the racial predominance of the Poles in all the territory transferred to Poland.

Have we seen the last war, or is the truce only temporary? Will Germany observe the terms of the peace imposed upon her? These are the questions that are attracting the attention of the entire civilized world today. No one can answer them with absolute authority.

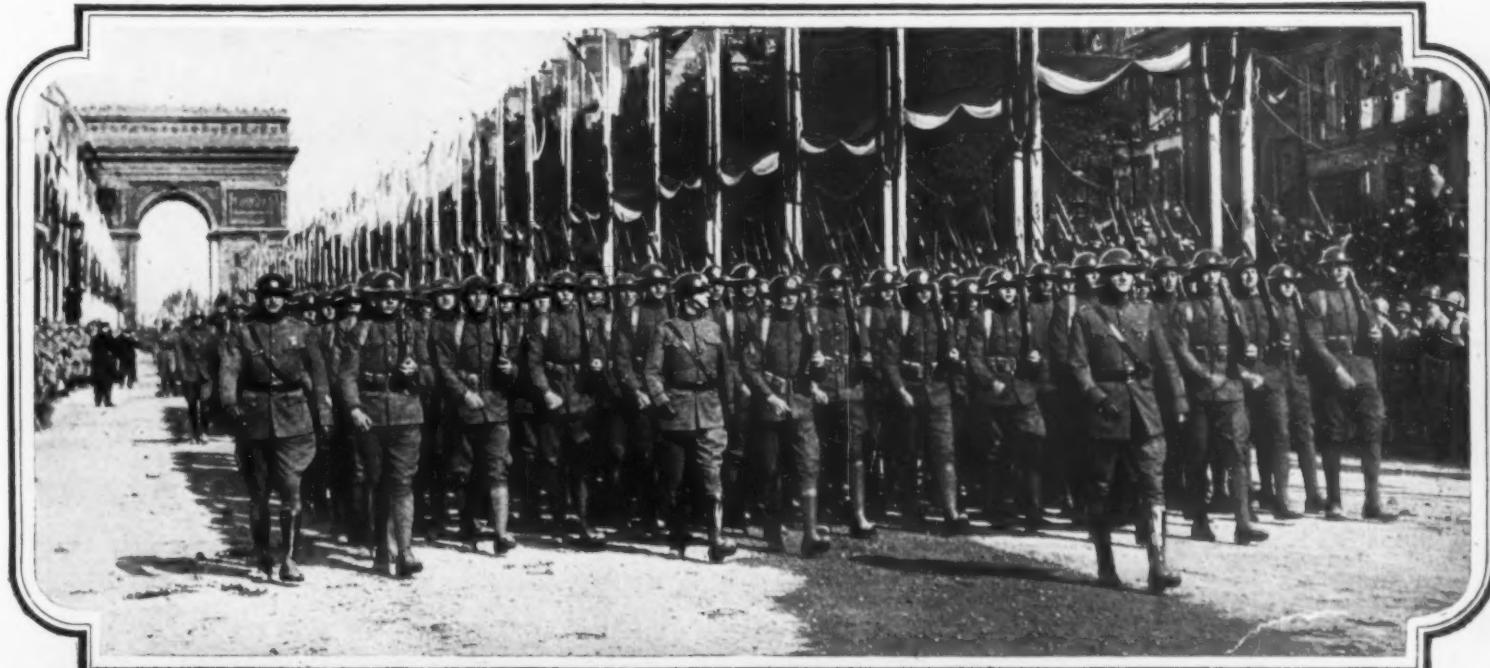


Meeting in front of Kaiser's palace in Berlin in favor of signing peace by independent radical Socialists.

# The Victory Parade in Paris



At the Paris "Hotel de Ville" (City Hall) the Victory Procession was reviewed by President Poincare (1), Marshal Petain, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army (2), Marshal Foch, Supreme Commander of the Allies (3), and Marshal Joffre, the "Hero of the Marne" (4). Marshal Joffre wore the old black tunic and red pantaloons of peace times. The decoration at the left of the row on his tunic is the American Distinguished Service Medal.

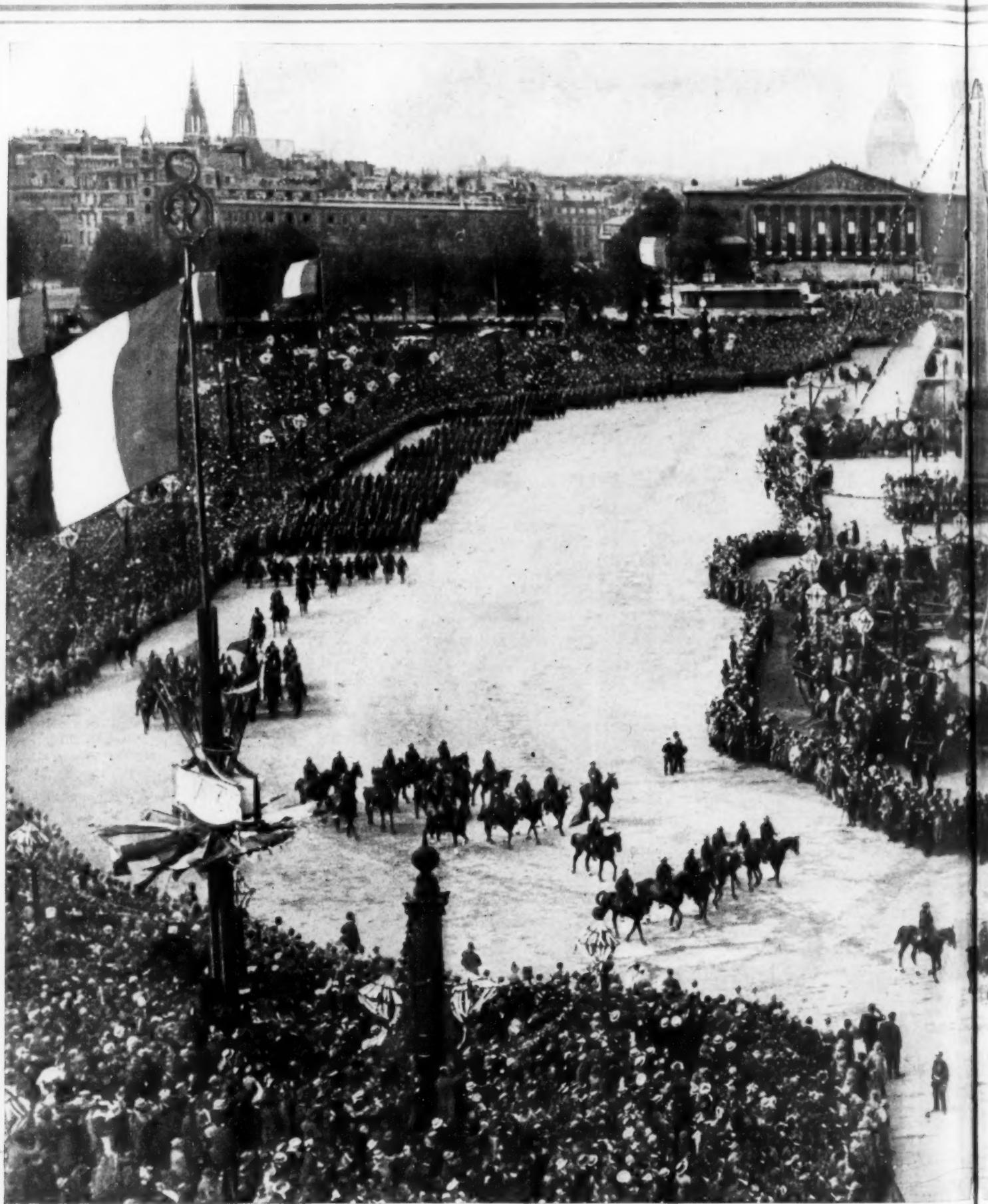


The splendid physique, youth, and smart turnout of the American veterans as they passed through the "Arc de Triomphe," shown in the background, and stepped snappily down the Champs Elysees, evoked the enthusiastic delight of the millions who viewed the Doughboys' progress.



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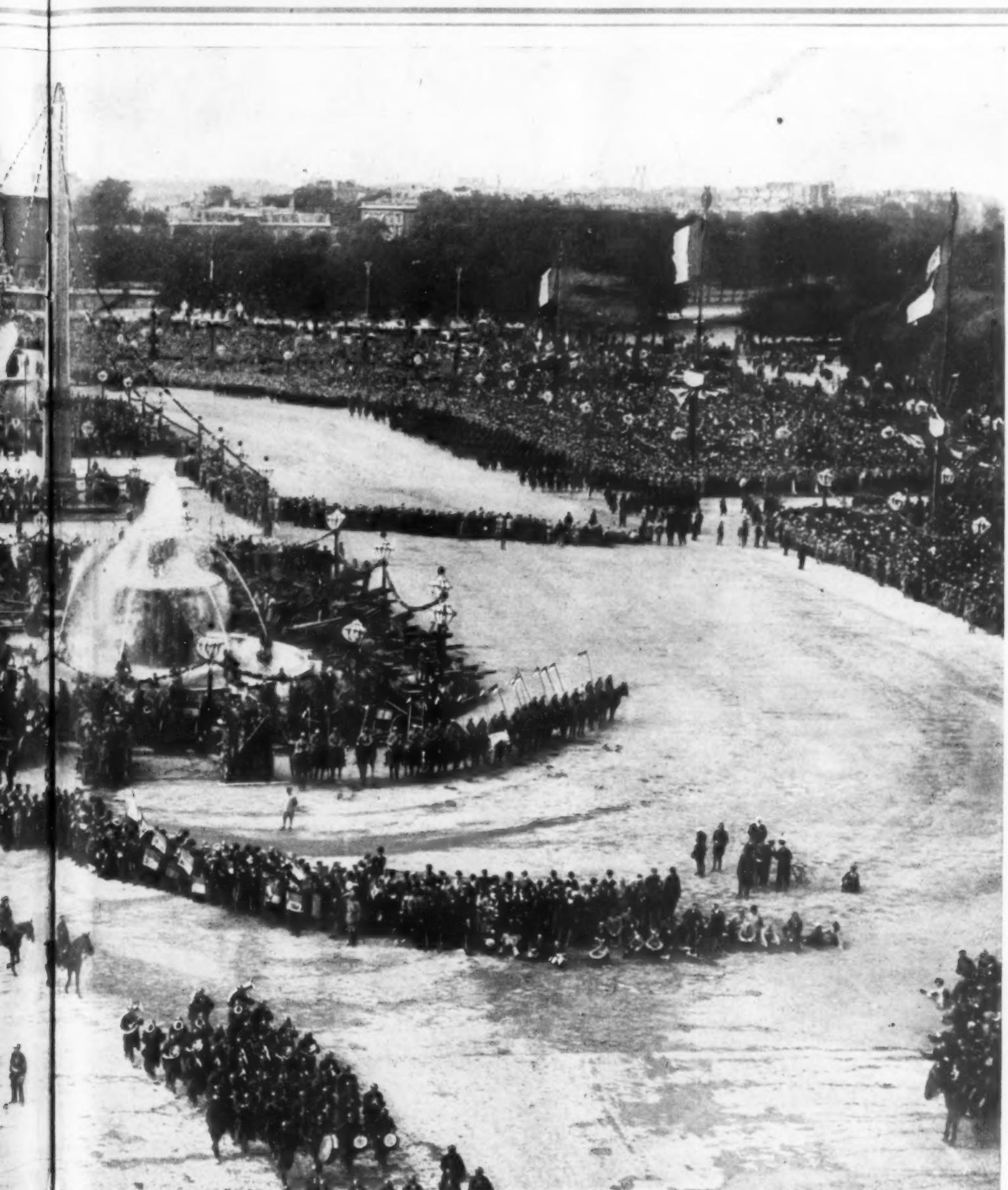
Holding the place of honor in the great pageant, whose brilliancy eclipsed all previous state occasions in France, General Pershing, at the head of the American contingent, passed down the Champs Elysees, everywhere acclaimed by crowds delirious with enthusiasm. Just behind the Commander-in-Chief rides his standard-bearer, holding aloft Pershing's personal banner, four white stars on a brilliant red field, here displayed for the first time.



## When Paris Shook to the

In a demonstration of joy and gratitude, for which history finds no parallel, France, on July 14, "Bastille Day," greeted the representatives of the victorious Allied Armies at Paris, and celebrated the freeing of the world from the nightmare of Prussian Imperialism. In the great victory parade marched contingents from the armed forces of every nation taking part in the war against

Germany, the sober khaki of the British, Belgian, Japanese, and American troops mingling with the horizon blue of the French, the grey-green of the Italians and Portuguese, and the vivid reds and oranges of France's Arab cavalrymen, the famous Moroccan Spahis. The line of march was from the famous "Arc de Triomphe," down the "Avenue des Champs Elysees," where,



### *the Tread of the Victors' Feet*

in 1871, the Prussian invaders paraded, through the "Place de la Concorde," to the "Place de la République," where the victory pageant passed in review before Marshal Foch, and was disbanded. The parade was headed by a contingent of wounded French soldiers, representing every province of France and every branch of the army. Following these came Marshal Joffre, riding just in

advance of Marshal Foch, the supreme commander of the Allied Armies during the final stages of the war. General Pershing, at the head of a picked force of 1,500 American soldiers and marines came next in line, the Americans having the place of honor in the parade. The photograph shows the head of the parade passing through the crowded "Place de la Concorde."

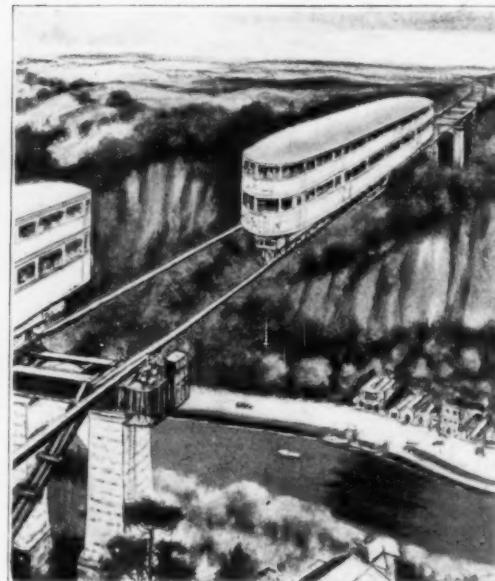
# Odd Facts from the World of Science



*The Morning After!*

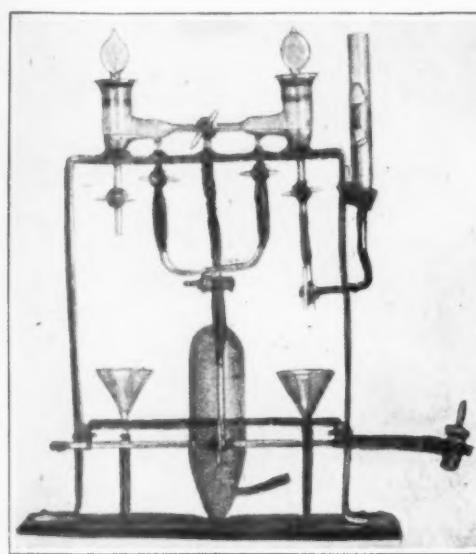
IS this how you feel when you get up? That is how this "chicken" felt, too, after pecking its way out of the shell—a very exhausting process for the young chick. Incidentally, this isn't a *regular* chicken at all, but a young moor-hen. First of all, the chick breaks the shell with its beak; then emerges, and flops on its side, exhausted. It struggles to its feet, to rid itself from the shell; then has a long period of rest, as shown. A few hours later, however, the chick takes to the water—its natural habitat. While still in the shell, the chick receives a supply of air by a special device which enables it to live. A small air-bag is situated just beneath the shell, and there is an indirect means of communication between this and the chick within the egg. The shell, being porous, admits air enough for the purpose. The supply of oxygen is thus maintained. In this respect, birds differ from mammals which must receive their supply of oxygen through the blood of the mother. The moment they are born, however, they must breathe oxygen, or die.

*Edited by*  
HEREWARD CARRINGTON, Ph. D.



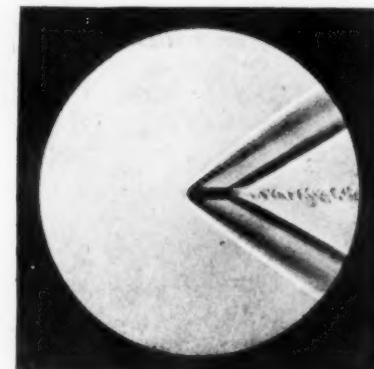
*The Mono-Rail of the Future*

SHALL we travel like this in the near future? The gyroscope has rendered it possible—with its wonderful balancing power. Yet—human nature will have its say, and it is quite probable that the feeling of insecurity—quite unnecessary but nevertheless inevitable—which is sometimes felt, will be strongest where, as here represented, there are single-rail bridges. The gyroscope will hold the car upright, however, just as it serves to steady a boat. The marvel is that a mono-rail car can stand *perfectly still* just as easily as it can run along the track—and yet not "topple over."



*An Instrument for Testing Life*

THE "Biometer," was devised by Prof. Shiro Tashiro, of Chicago University, for indicating the presence of life in any living tissue, plant or even seed. By its aid, it is possible to tell, for example, whether a seed will germinate or not, if planted. Professor Tashiro found—by the aid of this delicate instrument—that every living thing gives off carbon dioxide; and if stimulated more of this gas is given off than when it is at rest. If no carbon dioxide is given off, the seed, tissue, etc., is "dead." It is a "chemical sign of life. This chemical sign is the sudden outburst of carbon dioxide which all living things show when they are stimulated in any way." Oxygen is essential to living things, therefore. They absorb oxygen and give off carbon dioxide. Practically the only exception to this rule is a species of micro-organisms (bacteria).



*Why Bullets Sing*

THE small black object in the center is the bullet; the two air-waves above and below are clear, and somewhat resemble the waves in water, following a boat. Various sub-currents or "eddies" are also set up in the air—following the flight of the bullet, as may be seen in the illustration. Photographs such as this are rendered possible by means of microphotography, and specially equipped cameras and films. The air-waves here shown are what give rise to the characteristic sound of the bullet in its flight—as many of our doughboys can testify! These air-waves travel at the rate of about 1,100 feet a second, under normal conditions—compared with 186,000 miles a second, the speed with which light travels! Light-waves, however, travel in the *ether*, while sound-waves travel in the *air*. It is air-waves such as this which cause the sound of thunder, following the lightning flash. If we exhaust the air from a room—create a vacuum—no sound can be heard! This can readily be proved by means of an air-pump.



*Where It Is Always Dry*

HERE is a beautiful photograph of part of the surface of our moon—showing the many "craters" and so-called "seas." Of course there is no water on the moon, and the "seas" are merely dry, barren stretches of desert. Likewise, the "craters" are not active volcanoes—if they ever have been. Many astronomers now tend to the belief that a large number of these so-called craters have been created by the impact of smaller bodies falling into the moon. The photograph shows us some of the peculiar "bright streaks" which seem to issue in almost straight lines from some of the larger craters—particularly "Tycho" and "Copernicus." In the illustration, "Tycho" is seen near the top, with the bright streaks radiating from it. These streaks proceed in straight lines, independent of elevations, and bear a striking resemblance to the so-called "canals" on Mars. They also bear a strong resemblance to certain fissures on our Earth—for instance, those which traverse the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Calabrian Mountains. (After Arrhenius.)



*The Oldest Footprint in the World*

HERE is a cast of the oldest known fossil footprint, *Thinopus antiquus*, from the upper Devonian rocks of Pennsylvania. This imprint has served to throw much interesting light upon the evolutionary development of the foot. It is a right foot, having two well-developed digits with distinct phalangeal impressions. On the outer side of the second digit is a budding third, while lower down on the side of the foot may be seen the rudiment of a fourth. (After Lul.) This footprint is many millions of years old. Man's civilization has been traced back by Professor Osborne for some 25,000 years—the earliest traces being found about the Pyrenees Mountains, between France and Spain. But before man came the mammal; before the mammal, other creatures—birds, reptiles, fishes, microscopic forms of life.



**Y**OUR big Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires are the right kind of tires for this rough, mountainous country. Bar T Bar Ranch votes for them because they have saved us hauling time, have practically stopped truck repairs which were considerable on solid tires, have given twice as much mileage as the solids on rocky trails and have cut gasoline consumption almost in half. They actually enable us to carry feed to cattle on the range with our truck."—Charles L. Chilsoy, of Bar T Bar Ranch, Payson, Arizona.

AFTER using various methods of cross-country hauling, beginning with pack mules, this big Arizona ranch has adopted Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires.

The Bar T Bar Ranch truck formerly had difficulty in navigating mire-bottomed washouts and steep mountain grades because it came shod with solid tires.

But since these were replaced with the tractive, cushioning Goodyear Cords, the truck has traveled at a

good rate over rough up-and-down trails, has forded streams with moderate effort and has even carried feed to cattle on the range.

Now the hauling time for the 127-mile round trip to Phoenix is 10 hours, whereas it formerly amounted to 13 hours on the solid tires.

Although doing considerably more hauling, the truck has not been laid up a single day for repairs since the smooth-going Goodyear Cords were applied.

When constantly racked on solids, a day of each week was required for overhauling.

On the pneumatics, a gallon of gasoline lasts 7 miles whereas, on the solid tires, this quantity was exhausted in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 miles.

It may be said, then, that Bar T Bar Ranch has discovered several of the reasons why the pioneer Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires are being adopted broadly for ranch and farm transport.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

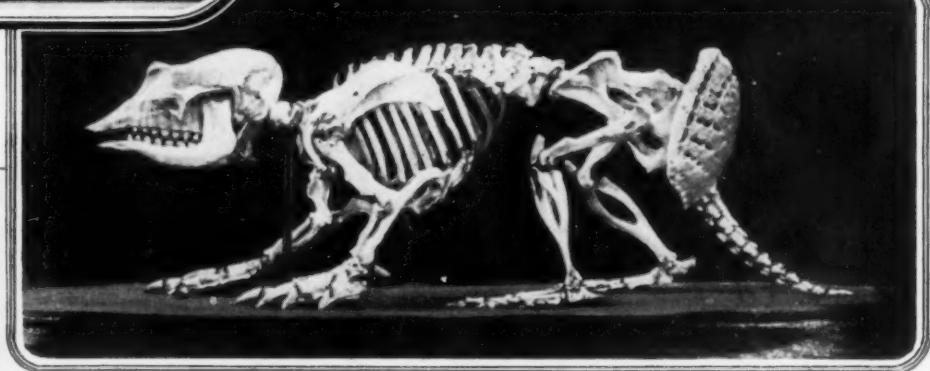
**GOOD**  **YEAR**  
AKRON

# What Nature Does in Freakish Mood

Photographs by KEYSTONE VIEW CO.



Though it is an egg-layer, no farmer would care to have this creature in his poultry yard. It is called the echidna. It lives in New Zealand, feeds on ants, and belongs to the monotremes, the lowest order of mammals. The echidna hatches its eggs in a pouch.



The pigmy armadillo also makes the industrious ant its sole article of diet. It has its home in Argentina, and is curiously equipped with a bony armor on its pelvic region. Some scientists suggest that the animal uses this feature of itself for tamping the earth in its burrow by "a sitting down action." Other naturalists advance the theory that perhaps it is also a protection from rear attacks.



The giant ant-eater of Venezuela has an extremely small, toothless mouth—just big enough to allow its long, sticky tongue to dart forth at an ant-hill and to return to its sheath laden with insects. Its enormous feet are armed with claws, which can tear down the big ant-hills in short order.



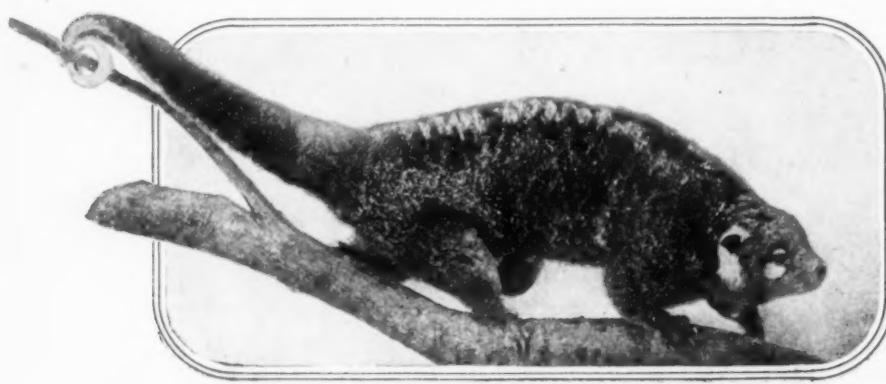
The hero shrew, a ratlike "varmint" in the Congo, which has an enviable quality of backbone. Its dorsal structure is so strong that it sustains the weight of a man without being crushed.



The fossa of Madagascar is a bear-cat, combining the characteristics of the two animals named. It is fierce and bloodthirsty and, though not large, will dauntlessly attack a wild boar or an ox.



A miniature antelope, the dikdik, found in northeast Africa. It is about the size of a cotton-tail rabbit and gets its name from the whistling sound of its cry. It is extremely shy and, when alarmed, its speed is as that of the greyhound.



One of Australia's queer productions, the green phalanger, a marsupial or pouch-wearer, said to be the only quadruped of its color on earth. It lives in trees and its tail is as good as a hand.

# PAIGE

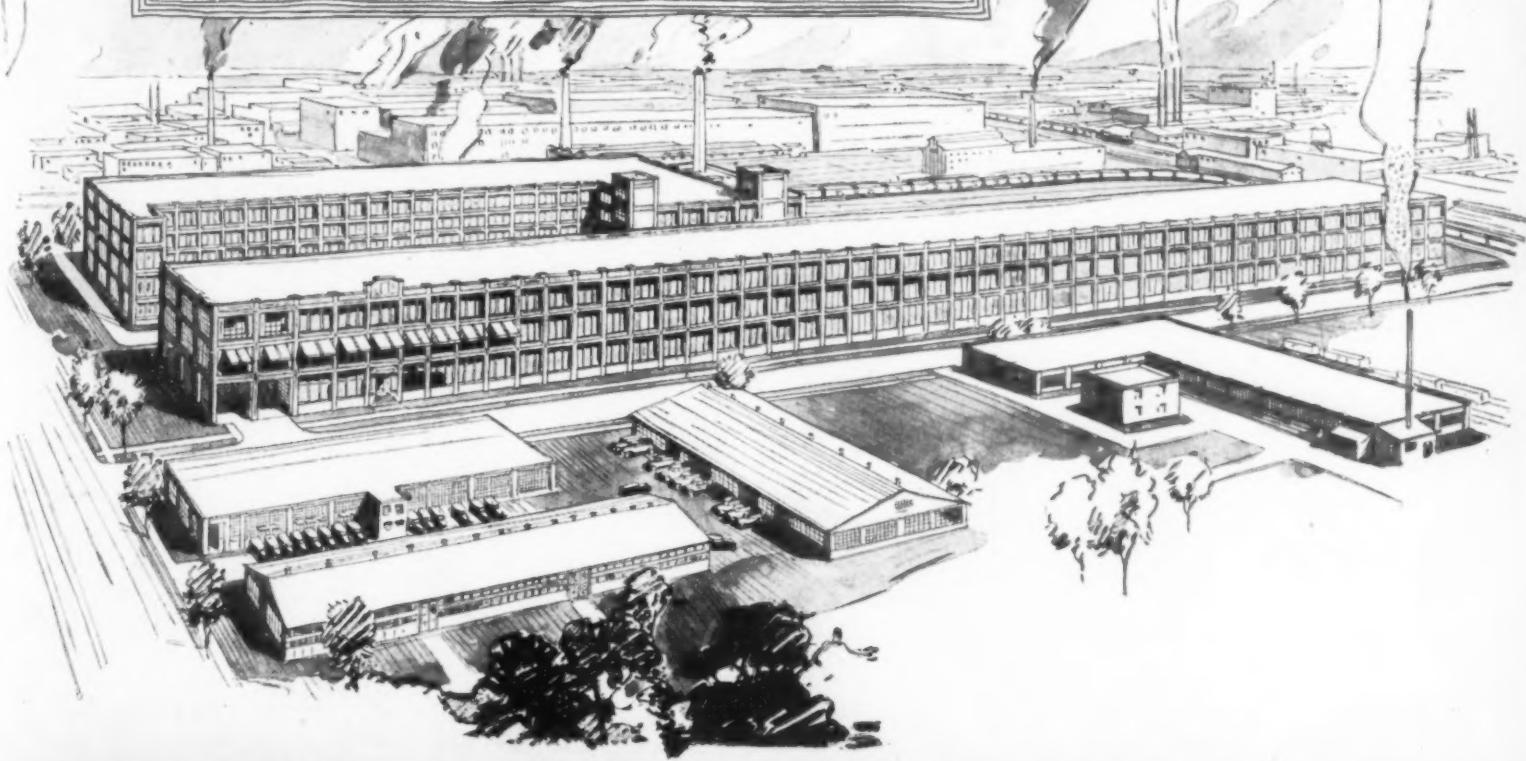
*The Most Beautiful Car in America*

A GREATLY enlarged Paige plant is now ready for operation. The buildings have been erected, machinery installed and, within a very short time, we shall take up the most ambitious production schedule ever planned by this company.

Our new plant covers fifteen acres of floor space and includes practically every labor-saving device known to large scale manufacturing. It is, beyond doubt, one of the most completely equipped factories in the nation—a home that is truly worthy of "*The Most Beautiful Car in America*."

With such ample facilities at our command we shall, for the first time, be in position to supply the vastly increased demand for our products. And, as in the past, all of our buildings, all of our brains and all of our brawn will be dedicated to one task—the production of strictly high-grade motor vehicles that will outlive any guarantee that we might write for them.

THE PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.





THE JOAN OF ARC PAGEANT FOR THE DOUGHBOYS

On the June Sunday when "all the world" was supposed to be at Longchamps for the great French racing classic to see the horses and the latest fashions, the ancient cathedral of St. Denis invited the American doughboys of the Paris area to a view of the holy relics and to a special pageant in honor of Joan of Arc. The invitation was presented through the Knights of Columbus. The interior of the cathedral is one of the finest examples of French gothic, and the church is famous as the burial place for the Kings of France. But on the day of the festival the church was not the shadowy, rather austere and rather awesome shelter for the tombs of a bygone aristocracy. It was a living thing, as gorgeous in its many hung banners and pennants as it could ever have been in the days of the medieval celebrations. Perhaps "all the world" was at Longchamps, but certainly not all the American soldiers nor all the American girls of the American army. Every motor car and every camion at the disposal of the Knights of Columbus joined the procession making its way



PHOTO BY AUGUST SWIFT KIRKLAND

through the clouds of dust of the long boulevard which leads out to St. Denis, past the mean, gray, and monotonous streets of Paris's industrial quarter. The nave and the aisles were crowded to the last inch. After the sacred service of the festival, the procession of the pageant came down the nave, with little girls carrying the relics and with the priests following, clothed in the marvelous robes which are the treasure of the church. It passed into the yard of the cathedral, reentered and circled the aisles. The chief relics of the pageant were the helmet and shield and sword of Joan of Arc, which she gave to St. Denis when she came there to pray after recovering from her wounds. The two little French girls shown in the foreground on the right are reverently carrying these precious souvenirs, while their companion, the tiny miss behind them, may be seen wearing the Saint's breastplate. The snapshot on the right was taken as a guard of Yankee sailors and soldiers proudly escorted the national emblem into the cathedral.

## Will Reservations Invalidate?

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

### *The Boiling-Down Process*

The Senate debates and the suggestions of such eminent statesmen as Mr. Root, ex-President Taft, and ex-Justice Hughes are putting the League Covenant through a boiling-down process by which will be reached the minimum of reservations which will satisfy the opponents of the League and the maximum which will be agreed upon by its advocates. Every few days Senator Hitchcock, minority leader in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, predicts that the Treaty will be ratified with every "i" dotted and every "t" crossed, but it seems to me it is a foregone conclusion that ratification will be conditional upon certain interpretative reservations. Two of Mr. Taft's six interpretations have awakened special criticism. The suggestion that self-governing colonies or dominions should not be represented in the League Council at the same time with the mother government has aroused the ire of Canada, which claims rightly that this would not be an interpretation, but a clear amendment of the Covenant. The Taft suggestion of a ten-year limitation of our adherence to Article X brings out the criticism that at the end of ten years, the world would need the League to be in working order more than today.

Lawrence Hills, correspondent of the New York *Sun*, cables that Europe has been much impressed by ex-President Taft's conciliatory stand, and that the Powers are so anxious to have the United States in the League that they would be ready to concede the Senate demands. Richard V. Oulahan, in the New York *Times*, quotes British and French observers to the effect that if the Senate ratifies in time to have its reservations considered by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference, the Council might accept the American ratification as regular, but without giving assent in behalf of the Powers to the Senate's qualifying clauses. There are those, however, who fear that if the Senate opens the gates there will be a flood of reservations from every country which would renew international dissension, and indefinitely postpone final ratification of the treaty. It is generally conceded that the League of Nations without the United States would be a failure. The nations would then be thrown back upon the old principle of the balance of power, still dear to the militarists of Europe. Treaties of alliance would take the place of the League of Nations. Where would the United States come in on such a program? Treaties of alliance are entangling. We might then talk about our "splendid isolation," but we should find it necessary to safeguard this isolation by a military and naval program vastly more staggering than that of the recent war. Then we had allies. Henceforward, we would stand alone.

the League issue, as given by Chairman Hays, are practically covered by Mr. Hughes. "It is up to the Administration to decide," says Mr. Hays, "whether it will or will not accept these essential guarantees of American independence, which would unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations."

### *Hoover Endorses the League*

No public servant has been more reticent in discussing political or semi-political questions than Herbert Hoover, the world's food administrator. It is doubly significant, therefore, when he breaks his silence to endorse the League of Nations. Mr. Hoover says he was one of the "most reluctant of Americans" to become involved in the European situation, but having gone in to free ourselves and the rest of the world from the dangers of autocracy, we "cannot now pull back from the job." Mr. Hoover points out that new states have been created as the result of the war, and that unless these small states have a guiding hand and referee in their quarrels, Europe will go back to chaos. "To abandon the Covenant now means," he says, "that the Treaty itself will collapse." General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, in a speech on his return from Paris, characterizes the League of Nations as "the corner-stone of the world's future peace." The Premier is satisfied because South Africa, for the first time in her history is "recognized as an independent nation." A nation's opinion of the League is considerably influenced by what it got out of the Treaty. Japan fared pretty well, and Premier Hara calls the League "the most important product of the war." The Democrats of Massachusetts dislike the League because it doesn't give independence to Ireland. The Democratic State Committee denounces the Covenant, because it "attempts to commit this Republic to recognize and hold forever the title of England to own and rule Ireland against the suppressed will of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people." Some speculation exists as to what might have been the attitude of Colonel Roosevelt toward the League of Nations at this juncture. Professor Henderson of Yale University in issuing a call to oppose ratification, addressed his appeal "To all who revere the memory of Theodore Roosevelt."

Ex-Justice Hughes thinks the League of Nations should be ratified, and has boiled down his reservations to four in number. These provide for withdrawal from the League to be subject only to any "debt or liability theretofore incurred," the removal of such domestic questions as immigration and import duties from League jurisdiction, a distinct affirmation concerning the Monroe Doctrine, and the warning that the United States is not obliged under Article X to undertake any military expedition not authorized by Congress. Mr. Taft's interpretation of Article X was that the functioning of the Council under it should be advisory only, each member being left free to determine war in its own way, the decision of the United States resting with Congress. League advocates hold it is already well understood that no treaty can take from Congress its constitutional right to declare war. The demands of the Republican Party on



*Do you know that  
a hot surface of this measured area wastes  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a ton of coal each year?*

Few people realize that this condition exists if the temperature within a pipe, for example is 230° Fahrenheit (the temperature of steam at 5 lbs. pressure) and the temperature of the air surrounding the pipe is 70° Fahrenheit—a very moderate condition.

*If it is steam heat—*

Size of steam pipe.	The waste in dollars per year per linear foot of pipe, coal at \$10.00 per ton, 1 lb. steam pressure — temperature of air around pipe 70° Fahrenheit.
2"	\$ .95
3"	1.40
4"	1.80
5"	2.20
6"	2.65

Read the remedy to the right.

*If it is hot-air heat—*

Size of hot-air pipe.	The waste in dollars per year per linear foot of pipe, coal at \$10.00 per ton. Air in pipe 150° Fahrenheit — air around pipe 70°
8"	\$1.65
9"	1.85
10"	2.10
12"	2.45

Read the remedy to the right.

*If it is hot-water heat—*

Size of hot-water pipe.	The loss in dollars per year per linear foot of pipe, coal at \$10.00 per ton. Water in pipe 180° Fahrenheit Air around pipe 70° Fahrenheit.
2"	\$ .67
3"	1.00
4"	1.25
5"	1.55
6"	1.85

Read the remedy to the right.

EVERY hot surface radiates heat. If this heat goes where it is not required, it is wasted and so is the coal that was burned to produce it. Opposite are some actual figures on such wastes—based on average conditions in American homes like yours.

**The Remedy**

Insulation correctly designed, manufactured and applied will reduce heat loss from hot surfaces as much as 90%. Efficient insulation must be made of material that does not conduct heat and that combines with this property the necessary strength and durability.

Johns-Manville Asbestocel Insulation has all these desirable characteristics. It is made for application to steam, hot-air and hot-water systems. Other Johns-Manville Materials: Sponge felt and 85% Magnesia for high pressure steam, Anti-Sweat and Zero for cold water, Combination Built-Up for Brine and Ammonia.

Inspect your heating plant for exposed hot surfaces on pipes, boilers and heaters, and for sections not properly insulated.

Have your steamfitter apply Asbestocel to pipes, boilers or heaters, sealing all cracks and joints, finishing boiler and heater surfaces with Johns-Manville Insulating Cement. In this way you will save the added coal that must be burned when there is waste.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City, 10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

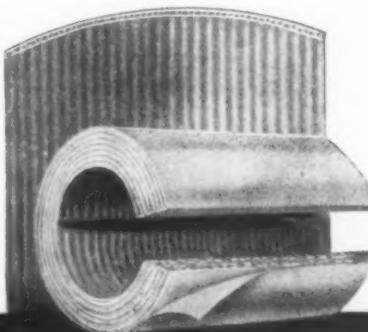
Unfortunately many materials used for "covering" pipes are not efficient heat insulations—not only because their constituent materials are inferior, but because their construction is incorrect or faulty.

To aid you in buying, Asbestocel is shown here in two forms:

In sectional form for fitting around steam and hot-water pipes.

In flexible roll form, for fitting around hot-air pipes, heaters, etc.

We recommend Asbestocel rather than air-cell because of its construction, viz: the cells run around the pipe—not lengthwise thus preventing circulation of air.



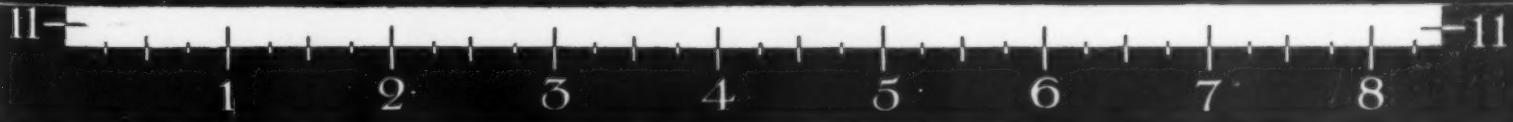
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Every year Keds bring hot-weather comfort. They're so light and restful, so stylish, so serviceable.

Indoors and outdoors, business or pleasure, these canvas rubber-soled shoes are always good form. Many styles enable you to choose just what you want for every occasion.

You can rely on Keds. They're quality shoes for men and women, boys and girls. Millions wear them.

Go to any good shoe store and treat your feet to a pair of Keds. You should be able to obtain the exact style you prefer. Ask for Keds. Look for the name "Keds" stamped on the sole.

**United States Rubber Company**

# Keds



## Tennis Again to the Fore

By EDWIN A. GOEWY

TENNIS, which, like all other sports, languished throughout the period of the war, again is coming to the fore in the world of athletics, and ere long promises to find its deserved place in the sun.

American net enthusiasts have been doing their full bit to restore the pastime to the plane it occupied before the Teutons began running amuck, and right now it might be said truthfully that the tennis revival in the United States is under full swing.

Interest in tennis affairs locally has been increased, no doubt, by the fact that the formidable Australian team, headed by the famous Norman E. Brookes, is in America to play the best of the home talent, while abroad a positive sensation was created by Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the French miss, who defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers at Wimbledon, and is believed by many to be the world's best woman player. Certainly her recent performances have been sensational.

The Australian team consists, in addition to Mr. Brookes, of Gerald L. ("Hurricane") Patterson, R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett. Whenever brilliant tennis matches are talked about, the famous international contest of Maurice E. McLoughlin, "the California Comet," and Mr. Brookes in 1914 at the Westside Tennis Club comes in for a large share of comment and generous praise. That really was a splendid match which was played five years ago. It is a matter of history that Mr. McLoughlin has not improved since that time, though he might stage a come-back; but Mr. Brookes has passed the age when a come-back on his part can be looked for. In 1914 both of these men were at their best. Brookes then was a marvel, for he had won the British title from the late Anthony F. Wilding at an age when the average athlete is through



Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the twenty-year-old French player whose playing has astonished the tennis world.

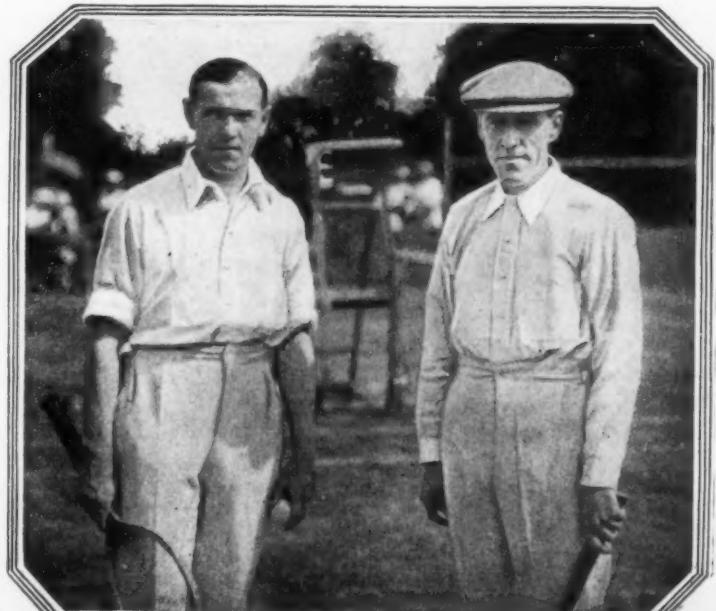
with trying competition. Even then he lacked the stamina shown by McLoughlin. But for the war Mr. Brookes might have kept on top of the heap for a considerable time, but there no longer remains a doubt that he is not to be feared as he was in the days of yore.

A British expert, writing recently of the Brookes-Patterson contest for the English title, has this comment to make on their work, and it also gives a line on the ability of the "Hurricane": "Mr. Patterson beat Mr. Brookes in three sets, with a loss of only ten games—but without increasing his reputation. He made more mistakes than in any previous matches, and several

blunders not to be accounted for by the accumulative of long rallies. He had proved himself the best player in the All-Comers beyond cavil, but in a very lean year. The match for the much-traveled champion of 1914 was to show his comparative rank. He beat Mr. Brookes to be sure, but not the Mr. Brookes of 1914. There have been matches this year when other players have shown themselves, for a time, Mr. Patterson's equals in the rallies. Perhaps to be criticized after beating Mr. Brookes in a challenge round, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2, is, after all, a compliment." This would indicate that all critics are not united in believing that Mr. Patterson is a world-beater. Mr. Lycett does not rank very high as a singles player. He is, however, a doubles player of the very first order. He won the doubles with Major Heath at Queen's in the Allied armies' tournament and at Paris. At one time he was picked as a member of the Australian Davis Cup team, but was unable to play in the matches. His tennis is not flashy, but is steady and well-balanced.

Thomas, too, is a wonderful doubles player and probably quite a bit better than

Concluded on page 270



Norman Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson, the visiting Australians who are playing the tennis stars of this country. There has been a great revival in tennis in the United States.

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## Tennis Again to the Fore

Concluded from page 268

Lycett. His generalship is superb, his overhead strokes are exceptional, and he is sure and accurate off the ground. His all-around game is sufficiently strong to make him a dangerous opponent in singles and with a good partner well-nigh unbeatable in doubles.

### Changes Favored by Brookes

It is believed here that a part of the object of the Australians' visit is to decide upon future policies surrounding the competition for the Davis International Challenge Cup. Mr. Brookes, in the past, has expressed himself as favoring certain revolutionary changes in the rules governing Davis Cup matches. His most radical suggestion, and one that he discussed when here in 1914, and with the late Anthony F. Wilding won the trophy, is that each year the nation that holds the cup should have its team play through the tournament series and not stand out to meet the players of the nation winning the preliminary matches. This view of Brookes' has met with favor among most of those who appreciate the advanced trend of modern sports.

The solution which he is said to favor is that of holding a great international tournament, all upon the same courts, the teams of the various nations meeting each other according to the fortunes of the draw. This would bring all of the most famous players of the world together at one time and place.

### France's New Star

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the young French girl who won the tennis tournament at Wimbledon recently for what is now called the world's championship, truly is the sensation of the tennis world today.

She is only twenty years of age, but has earned a place at the top abroad through the very strength and soundness of her game. In the final round at Wimbledon, she defeated Mrs. Lambert Chambers, four times holder of the All-English championship, in a brilliant match by a score of 10-8, 4-6, 9-7.

After playing for fifteen successive days against the best players in the world, and displaying remarkable form, this young woman was called upon to demonstrate her skill at Wimbleton before their Majesties the King and Queen of England and Princess Mary. This naturally was a trying ordeal for a player so young in years, but, as she said, "the spectators were kind to me and their spontaneous and enthusiastic reception made me do my best."

This victory disposes of the old theory that most English women are muscular, but not elegant in dress while all French women are well dressed, but hopeless in athletic games. Several American tennis experts, who watched the play of the women abroad during the war period, have stated to the writer that today the French

girls play a snappier, faster game of tennis than either their English or American rivals.

However, it must not be imagined that Mlle. Lenglen is not truly feminine, both in dress and feeling, and she also possesses a fine sense of humor. She relates that immediately after the match in which she won the championship she was surrounded by a crowd who shook hands in congratulation, sought her autograph and asked questions. One lady, she said, inquired why she always wore a hat when playing. Her reply was the simple explanation that she did it to keep her hair in order. Another lady asked her why she wore shoes and thin stockings instead of boots and thick stockings, as advocated by many for supporting the ankles and protecting the feet, and her reply, truly feminine, was "simply for my own comfort and ease, and because I think they look well."

### French Surprised

On the day after the victory the petite champion received many telegrams from France, from friends, known and unknown, congratulating her; but their tone indicated, in most instances, that they had not anticipated that she would win such a glorious victory. She realized when she came to England that her chances were not looked upon with favor in her own country, and also was well aware that on the stock exchange "bookies" had offered as high as 40 to 1 against her victory.

Tennis is not the only hobby or chief athletic occupation of this young woman. In fact she is clever in many other lines of athletic endeavor, and in the last few years has become a splendid swimmer. She is possessed of an unusually long breath which has enabled her to make a favorable showing as a distance swimmer. The young woman has been spending her winters at Nice and when there has engaged in swimming, practicing daily, in the Mediterranean. "From my childhood up," she said recently, "I have paid a great deal of attention to physical culture. Many do not attach enough importance to its rhythmic movements which develop every part of the body. One-quarter of an hour's practice every day will preserve one in a perfect state of suppleness and freshness. I also have practiced high jumping and at one time could clear 4½ feet. Now I am the world's champion on the hard court and grass, and my ambition now is the winning of the Covered Courts championship of the world."

Mlle. Lenglen was most anxious to return to her native France immediately after winning the championship, as her trip to England was her first journey from her native shores. Incidentally, her mascot is a tiny Belgian griffon, something like a Skye terrier, a present from her aunt after she won the world's championship on hard courts at St. Cloud in 1914.

## Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chinese	Miller	La, La, Lucille!	Brisk musical comedy
Booth	The Better 'Ole	Bairnsfather humor	Playhouse	At 9:45	Mystery play
Broadhurst	The Crimson Alibi	New melodrama	39th Street	Red Dawn	Doraldina dancing among Bolsheviks
Casino	A Lonely Romeo	Musical show with Lew Fields	Republic	A Voice in the Dark	Thrilling melodrama
Cohan & Harris	The Royal Vagabond	Rollicking satire on comic opera	Shubert	Oh What a Girl!	Musical comedy
Cort	A Regular Feller	Automobile comedy	Vanderbilt	The Little Journey	Character comedy
44th Street	Galettes of 1919	New musical show			
48th Street	Those Who Walk in Darkness	Clever play with Irene Fenwick			
Fulton	John Ferguson	Powerful drama	Cocoanut Grove	Ziegfeld Frolic	Early and after-theatre revues
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character	Eltinge	Up in Mabel's Room	Lingerie farce
Globe	She's a Good Fellow	Bright musical comedy	Knickerbocker	Listen, Lester!	Amusing musical comedy
Greenwich Village	The Greenwich Village Folies	Bessie McCoy Davis in new review	Liberty	Scandals of 1919	Dancing revue
Hudson	Too Many Husbands	After-war complications	New Amsterdam	Follies of 1919	Beautiful spectacle
Lyric	The Five Million	Doughboy comedy	Winter Garden	Monte Cristo, Jr.	Snappy extravaganza
Maxine Elliott	39 East	Amusing character play			

## Wets and Drys Watch the White House

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

LESLIE'S Representative at the Nation's Capital

IT is up to President Wilson. Only he can decide whether the United States is to have a little wet spell before the unlimited drought decreed by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the concurrence of Congress becomes irrevocably effective. Congress has refused to grant a reprieve to the thirsty, and has locked up all the liquor so that none may leak out before the Prohibition amendment goes into effect January 16, 1920. It has refused to rescind the Wartime Prohibition act, which is now in force, and only President Wilson can open the floodgates of alcohol to the accumulated thirst of the war by decreeing that demobilization has ended and the Wartime Prohibition law has thereby been terminated.

Should President Wilson decide to do this, the country would immediately become wet again—except where local and State prohibition applies. Then it would stay wet until January 16, 1920, when the bars of the law would go up again and the bars of the "demon rum" would go down, and down to stay—until the country should become tired of dryness.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon President Wilson to hasten the demobilization of the army and to proclaim the death of the Wartime Prohibition act. But even greater pressure is being brought to keep him from doing just that thing. So far, the latter has been preponderant, but no one dares to forecast which will win in the end. Politics and nationwide "bootlegging" have complicated the situation. There was a time when it seemed certain that the President would restore the country to a wet basis. Particularly did his plea for light wines and beer make the thirsty ones confident that, if Congress failed to act, he would take things into his own hands. Immediately the cohorts of Prohibition flocked to the White House, and the President discovered that while the wet interests of the country seemed to have a lot of influence in Democratic councils, a lot of voters would make a lot of trouble for him if he let a single drop of liquor touch the tongues of the thirsty. Congress refused to relieve the President of the responsibility, and gradually the prospect of a wet summer faded. The thirsty still vainly hope for a damp fall.

The latest reports are that President Wilson may fix upon Thanksgiving day as the "termination of demobilization," thus leaving December and the first sixteen days of January free for drinking purposes. But when this report reaches the ears of the dry campaigners, the White House will have to indulge in new promises that no such reprieve is to be issued.

Such an oasis in the prospective desert is much more important than a mere six weeks' permission to drink. For unless it comes only those who have laid aside a store of alcohol in their own homes may drink it in the years to come. They can not buy it, or even move it from their warehouses to their homes unless the President takes pity on them before January. If he does, a lot of thirsty householders who neglected to store away a supply before the Wartime Prohibition law forbade shipments will be ready to do their purchasing if the President says the word. And the Prohibitionists are moving heaven and earth to see that he does not.

This very prospect of wholesale storage by the thirsty is being used to keep the President from granting a reprieve. Only a millionaire can lay away a goodly stock at the present prices of things that inebriate. This, say the drys, will increase unrest in the country and opposition to the dry laws, by emphasizing the discrimination between the rich and the poor. They even see visions of Bolshevik incitement in the prospects of full cellars on Riverside Drive

and empty beer cans in the Gashouse district.

Both houses of Congress have been writing the Prohibition Enforcement bill which is to enforce the constitutional amendment. The House completed its work first and sent the bill to the Senate, where the Judiciary Committee also had been at work for two months on a similar statute. The House yielded entirely to the counsel of the drys, and the resulting measure has a lot of teeth in it. No beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol shall be manufactured, sold, bartered, given away, transported, imported, exported, delivered, furnished, received or possessed—except for certain specified purposes, none of which include drinking the stuff. That there may be no loopholes, the measure provides that "all the provisions of this act shall be liberally construed to the end that intoxicating liquor as a beverage may be prohibited."

Much of the fighting centered over the permission for the use of such beverages legally stored in residences before January 16, by the householder and his bona fide guests, but finally this was permitted. The prohibitionists realized that to refuse this permission would strengthen the opposition to the enforcement of the statute. They also took care to permit the acceptance of none of the amendments that would have allowed indiscriminate search of private dwellings. The more fanatic prohibitionists and the most vigorous of the wets voted on the same side, which indicated the wets would not object to a law so strict as to be unenforceable.

The bill contains one important section that has been generally overlooked. This relates to the manufacture of industrial alcohol. By removing the severe restrictions heretofore imposed, it is declared that the passage of the law will reduce the cost of denatured alcohol by 40 per cent. This would greatly increase the possibilities of its use for heat, light and power purposes, as it would then be cheaper than gasoline. This would also help to solve the problem of saving much of the investments in distilleries now threatened with destruction. For it would give them a new field of profitable exploitation.

Up to 1906, all grain alcohol made in the United States had to pay the high internal revenue tax levied on beverage alcohol—whether it was used for industrial purposes or not. This gave an enormous advantage to the industries of Germany which had made great strides by means of tax-free denatured alcohol. So Congress provided that denatured alcohol should be tax free, which almost cut the price in two. But Congress did not remove the statutory restrictions upon the manufacture of alcohol, which had been necessary for the proper taxation of the beverage product. No distillery could run continuously. It could operate only six days a week. Then there were severe restrictions concerning methods, all of which prevented cheap production.

It was really the war that taught the costliness of these statutes. When General Pershing cabled that he had to have 1,000 tons of mustard gas daily—requiring the use of 1,000 tons of alcohol a day—it was found that all the distilleries of the country could make only 500 tons a day. So the distilleries were permitted to run without restraint. This resulted in a 1,000 ton a day output. The Prohibition Enforcement bill contains a chapter devoted exclusively to the repeal of all the restraining laws, and our industries should reap the benefit. For to cheapen industrial alcohol to a point where it can compete with oil for fuel and power means to cut a big dent into the high cost of living.

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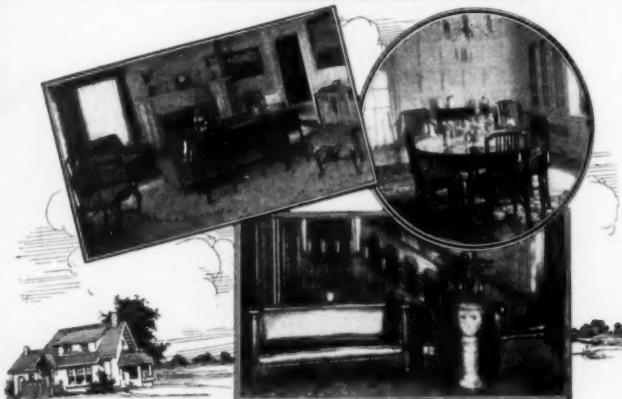
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## The Melting-Pot

The steamship *Tulsa*, lately launched at Hog Island, was christened with crude oil from Oklahoma.

"Bolshevism is the greatest money-making machine ever devised by robbers and cutthroats," says ex-Governor Glynn of New York.

At a meeting of the Irish Progressive League in New York President Wilson's name was hissed and there were cries of "Impeach him."

It is estimated that \$300,000,000 is invested in this country in pedigreed dairy stock, and 75,000 farms are devoted to breeding high-bred dairy stock.

Sir Luke White, formerly affluent and a member of Parliament, is bankrupt and a nervous and physical wreck, and is ending his days in a workhouse infirmary at Driffield, England.

The original investment in the Ford Motor Company was only \$28,000, but less than a third interest in the stock was recently bought by the Ford family for \$100,000,000.

Since the cessation of hostilities in Europe the Patent Office at Washington has received from 75,000 to 85,000 requests weekly for copies of patent issues, principally from manufacturers.

Obtaining a divorce in Canada under present methods is expensive, and it is proposed to establish numerous divorce courts in the Provinces so as to place divorce within reach of the poor.

The Central States Conference of the Free Methodist Church chose a prominent evangelist to present a plan to Congress

for a negro reservation in Texas, to be governed along the lines of the regular Indian reservations.

One of the leaders of the recent strike in Vancouver was a young man of thirty-five years who was formerly "starred" through England as "the boy orator of the Plymouth Brethren." He is now a longshoreman.

F. A. Miller, editor of the South Bend, Ind., *Tribune*, in an article on the "Clown Press," says: "The most successful newspapers of the United States—we do not mean the richest—are those noted for their sanity, good English, honesty and discretion."

In response to a questionnaire, only 20 per cent. of the leading newspapers of the South expressed the belief that President Wilson should be renominated. Sixty per cent. believed he could be renominated if a candidate, but only 30 per cent. that he could be reelected.

The Bishop of London, with a salary of \$50,000 cannot afford to keep up both the residences which go with his position, and proposes to rent or sell his town house. Over \$32,000 of the bishop's income goes for income tax, super-tax, municipal taxes and insurance.

About 50,000,000 people—half our population—are supported by enterprises that did not exist forty years ago. These include telephones, electric lighting, talking machines, typesetting machines, automobiles, submarines, flying machines, motion pictures and cash registers.

Let the people think!

## Carranza the Curse of Mexico

Concluded from page 256

have been murdered while going about their business, is greater than the number of soldiers on both sides who have been killed during all the fighting of the past 10 years.

Carranza made many glowing promises of what he would do for the peons when he got into power; among other things picturing a distribution of the lands of the rich among the poor. The lands of many of the rich have been lost to them, but not in the way promised, as they are held now by the military chiefs, formerly mule drivers, milkmen, charcoal burners, and like, but who are now rich with plunder. The great mass of peaceful peons are not only no better off than formerly, but a great deal worse off, since they can no longer enjoy the poor results of their labor. They sow and cultivate crops for the benefit of their exploiters. Their cattle and their wives and daughters are driven away by the soldiers, and they, themselves, are fortunate if they are not killed or forced into the army.

For more than four years the United States has been bolstering up this rotten régime. In June 3,600 American soldiers were sent across the international boundary at Juarez to drive away revolutionaries that had whipped the federal garrison and were about to take possession of the town. Mexican patriots attempting to return to their own country to join the revolution have been arrested and imprisoned. Thousands of American troops patrol the border, ostensibly to protect American soil from invaders, but really to keep Carranza's enemies from receiving arms and ammunition. Only a short time ago President Wilson repeated his proclamation establishing an embargo on the shipment of arms into Mexico—a measure directed at the revolutionists.

But the American public is awakening to the truth about Mexico, and this

quickenning of public sentiment is being felt in Congress. Under a joint resolution calling for a complete investigation of the relations between the United States and Mexico since 1910, when the latter country ceased to have a stable government, the Rules Committee of the House is taking testimony about doings in Mexico. In moving this resolution Representative Gould, of New York, said:

"The time has come for an accounting. My resolution seeks to obtain the striking of a balance, to weigh against the toll of murdered, robbed and oppressed Americans and other foreigners and Mexicans, the doubtful benefits of a country ruled, overrun and systematically looted by the militarized bandits whom this government placed in power over the Mexican people and whom this government, by its action at Juarez, evidently intends to hold in power indefinitely."

It surely would mean the speedy end of Carranza's régime if the American people knew and understood the facts. Public sentiment, if fully informed, would force this country to intervene for the relief and protection of the suffering Mexican people with the same enthusiasm with which it went to the rescue of the Cubans in 1898. But the Mexican masses are dumb, the means of publicity are all in the hands of the oligarchy that is exploiting them, and our government has systematically suppressed the truth about Mexico, under the plea that the Mexican people are working out their destiny through a welter of blood. The fact is that they are being exterminated by murder and famine and disease and oppression. Every one of us who does not use his influence, be it large or small, in behalf of this poor, down-trodden, hopeless population is an accessory to the crime that the Carranzismo is committing against humanity and civilization.

## The Watch on the Rhine

By Private WILLIS F. MAGILL, Army of Occupation

**SIMULTANEOUSLY** with the signing of the armistice and the Allied march into Germany and across the Rhine came the need and birth of the Interallied Rhineland High Commission. The Commission acts as an adjuster of civil affairs and has its headquarters at Coblenz, which is also the headquarters of the American Third Army, or the Army of Occupation.

There are four divisions to the Commission—the French, the British, the Belgian, and the American. The French office has M. Paul Tirard, formerly Governor-General of the French Colony in Morocco. The British is under Sir Harold Stuart, who is a former Indian Administrator. The Belgians have M. Dyneffe as their head. He is well known in European manufacturing circles as an iron king. As our own Chief Commissioner we have Mr. Pierrepont B. Noyes, who was the Director of Fuel Conservation at Washington during the war. Previous to that he was president of the Oneida Community Silver Company.

These men necessarily speak many different languages, and each has his own corps of interpreters, as the work and papers have to be in four different languages, English, French, Belgian—and German.

The big problem that confronted these men at the signing of the armistice was that of keeping down Bolshevism in occupied Germany. With the occupation of southern Germany the firms in that area were shut completely off from the rest of the country. Consequently there was no market for their output. They were also short of food. Idleness and hunger are the worst enemies of mankind. Bolshevism is the sure result. Of course the Allied Governments had plenty of food, but if the Germans were to pay their war debt and the large indemnities, they would have to be industrious. They would be a burden on the rest of the world if they were not able to pay their debts and for the food they had to have.

So the first thing the Commission did was to put to work about twenty subordinate committees in every part of occupied Germany. They investigated labor conditions and reported to the High Commissioner at Coblenz. It was found that a majority of the commodities manufactured were just what was needed by the devastated regions of France and Belgium. Licenses to trade were issued to the manufacturers. It was impossible, however, to let occupied Germany trade with the Allies and to prohibit their trading with neutrals. If there were no restrictions on trade the neutrals would have taken all of the best goods, and the Allies would have had what was left. The neutrals had been trading with the belligerents all during the war, and were wealthy, as they had been spending none of the money. If they were allowed to buy what they wanted from Germany their prices would have been so high that no government that was at war for four years could have competed with them. So a separate permit had to be obtained for each consignment of goods. If a firm applied for a permit to send a shipment to Holland or any other neutral, and the goods could be used to advantage by either the Belgians or the French, then those governments were notified, and the permit not issued until they had decided whether they wanted the goods or not. In this way the neutrals could get only the goods that could not be used by the Allies. A double advantage ensued with this arrangement; the devastated regions were helped, as were also the German manufacturers.

All of the laboring class of Germany has work and a means of supporting families. It can also purchase food from America, and is not a burden on the Allies. The Commissioners are now working

on the subject of wages. They are busy ascertaining whether the men are getting enough money; whether the wages have increased with the cost of living as they do in a normal country, is the question before them now. If the men are not getting enough money for their work it is little better than if they were not working at all.

The people in occupied Germany are much better off under Allied rule than they could possibly be under the rule of the new unstable German Government. They are getting better food than they have had for four years, and they are a content, happy people. America and the Allies have done the world and Germany a humane turn, and have turned an unsettled country into one of the best. The people in the Rhineland will be able to do more than their share toward lifting the war debt of Germany, many, they will be the leaders in German politics, and the good of the work done by the Interallied Rhineland High Commission will be felt much in later years after the Armies of Occupation have been withdrawn.

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In 1920 I wish to vote for .....

Reader's name .....

Address .....

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225 Fifth Avenue, New York

### TOTAL VOTE UP TO JULY 30

GENERAL WOOD, 560; change from Wilson, 72.  
PRESIDENT WILSON, 250; change from Hughes, 23.

CHARLES E. HUGHES, 127; change from Wilson, 13.

SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 144; change from Wilson, 34; change from Benson (Socialist).

WILLIAM H. TAFT, 72; change from Wilson, 31.  
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 37; change from Wilson, 8.

WILLIAM G. McADOO, 52; change from Wilson, 30.

GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 43; change from Wilson, 6.

SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 36; change from Wilson, 4.

GENERAL PERSHING, 22; change from Wilson, 7.  
ELIJAH ROOT, 13; change from Wilson, 3.

GOVERNOR ALLEN, Kansas, 14; change from Wilson, 2.

SENATOR EDGE, New Jersey, 9; change from Wilson, 2.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, 8; change from Wilson, 4.  
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, 12; change from Wilson, 8.

HERBERT HOOVER, 5; change from Wilson, 1.  
CHAMP CLARK, 4; change from Wilson, 1.

SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 10; change from Wilson, 4.

EUGENE V. DEBS, 14; change from Wilson, 3.  
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 17; change from Wilson, 14.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, Wis., 7; change from Wilson, 3.

MAJOR OLE HANSON, Seattle, 56; change from Wilson, 10.

SENATOR KNOX, Penna., 5.  
SENATOR CAPPER, Kans., 4; change from Wilson, 2.

JUDGE GARY, 3; change from Wilson, 1.

SENATOR OWEN, Okla., 3; change from Wilson, 3.

AMBASSADOR J. W. DAVIS, 3; change from Wilson, 2.

CHAIRMAN HURLEY, 2; change from Wilson, 2.

SECRETARY LANSING, 2; change from Wilson, 2.  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER, 2; change from Wilson, 2.

SECRETARY DANIELS, 2; change from Wilson, 2.

Scattering votes for 13, others, 13.



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**Jasper's  
 Hints to Money-Makers**



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**THE** greatest speculation in Wall Street today is, When will the bull movement cease? If anybody had the gift to answer this question, he could make himself as rich as Rockefeller.

The big men are watching the market as they have not done before since the rise began. They are looking for something unexpected to happen. They have been doing so for the last two months, but the unexpected has not happened. This is no proof that it will not happen in due time.

When a bull market starts, and everything on the list feels the rising impulse, the situation is generally regarded as very healthful and an indication of a strong foundation for an advance. But after the market, having done this, begins to rise in streaks and spots, much of it due to manipulation, the wise ones begin to shake their heads and to take their profits.

It may be too early to predict a serious break, but caution signals are up. The only question in the minds of seasoned observers is whether the upward current is too strong to be checked, whether the public will continue to come into the market, making the buyers far outnumber the sellers. Unless something unforeseen and unexpected suddenly happens to give everything a jolt, the public, if we may judge by the past, will continue to be buyers for some time to come.

Big profits could now be taken by some of the heaviest holders of stock. They prefer not to sell because the larger share would have to be paid out for income taxes. The higher the income the heavier the tax. I hear of one operator who has a profit of \$2,000,000 in General Motors, which he dare not take because he would have to pay the bulk of it to the Government. I hear of another who has a profit of over \$1,000,000 in a Texas oil proposition, and finds himself in the same dilemma.

The outlook for business is good. Enormous exports continue, but everyone expects that they will drop off, perhaps sud-

denly, as soon as foreign countries get their trade in normal condition. Against this stands out the startling fact that our crop values this year are estimated at \$22,000,000,000, which virtually foots our entire war bill. Is it surprising that optimism prevails and that those who hold securities are holding them for still higher prices?

All the circulars and letters that come to me from big business houses tell the same story of increasing demands for supplies of every kind and all the house organs preach optimism. All the captains of industry talk it.

Some one sent me a letter, which the Holcomb & Hoke Mfg. Co. is mailing to its sales force. It is inspiring. I can quote only one paragraph: "We are the optimists of the optimists, as to this country and the world in general. Nothing can shake our faith in the stability of our institutions or the plain common sense of the citizens who make up our land. Our people have new wants. From childhood they have learned that the only way to get things is to work for them. This is fundamental with Americans."

But there is another side, of course. My friend, William H. Barr, points it out when he says that "the impetus of war will carry us a certain distance, but surely it is wise to speculate how far that impetus will carry us and what will happen when it is spent." He foresees the near approach of the day when all the great nations who were our competitors for trade before the great war will again be competitors, and far more eager than ever to capture our markets.

All of them are our debtors. For the present they need the raw materials that we can supply, but they cannot pay for them. They have not the cash nor the credit. President Alexander of the National Bank of Commerce suggests that there must be a pool of America's re-

*Continued on page 276*

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Continued from page 274

sources, "applied to Europe's needs through a great, centralized credit organization, with extensive powers of coordination," and that unless we adopt some broad-minded scheme of this sort, "there are grave times ahead."

Another fear is casting its shadow, and that is that the effort to unionize the steel and iron concerns will be fraught with serious consequences sooner or later.

Readers who have been envious of Mr. Rockefeller's good fortune are now to have an opportunity to share it with him, for the announcement that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is to issue \$100,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock means that it will probably be listed, and be bought as eagerly as the preferred stock of the great billion dollar Steel Corporation has been. There are no bonds on the Standard Oil properties, so that this gives the preferred stock even a preference over that of the Steel Corporation, with the heavily bonded debt that the latter is carrying.

This new departure in the parent Standard Oil Company, just announced by Chairman A. C. Bedford, is awakening widespread interest, and the day is not far distant when the list of stockholders of the Standard Oil Companies will vie with the lists of other popular and profitable corporations, for, above all others, the management of these great oil concerns is conceded on all sides to be the most efficient and economical that any large corporation enjoys.

Investors who have not been afraid to take their profits, and who deemed it wiser under all the circumstances to do so, are holding them for the gilt-edged investments that are being offered, such as the 7 per cent. preferred stock to which I have referred, and some foreign bonds, which it is understood will be offered at tempting figures before long.

The Swiss 6 per cent. loan was greedily absorbed. There are those who believe that even a German loan, offered at an unusually attractive rate of interest, would be taken up if banking houses with strong connections should see fit to recommend it. In the present temper of the American people, anything "made in Germany" is in worst repute, but in my long experience in Wall Street I have found that sentimental considerations, as a rule, are subordinated all too easily to considerations of profit.

Nobody fears a panic, but everybody expects recessions in the market, on which securities of the best kind will once more attract the conservative investor.

M., WAYCROSS, GA.: American Textile Woolen Co. stock appears to be a liberal dividend-payer. The prospects for the woolen trade are excellent.

K., CAMBRIDGE, MD.—The Alabama Co. is a coal and iron organization, and in view of reported earnings, the first pfd. seems a good business man's purchase.

S., NEW LONDON, Conn.: Texas Prod. & Ref. has extensive properties, claims large earnings and is paying dividends at the rate of 16% on par (\$5), or 8% a year.

W., HILLSBRO, OHIO: The Consolidated Copper Co. has promising property, but operations have not as yet proved profitable and there are no dividends in sight.

B., GERARD, ILL.: United Kingdom of G. B. & I. 5 1/2% Dominion of Canada 5 1/2%, and Swedish Government 6's are "good bonds for a safe permanent investment."

H., EASTON, MD.: Crex Carpet and Lehigh Valley are good business men's investments. But the other stocks you cite are speculative and not particularly attractive.

F., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Although Bay State Oil & Gas is a dividend-payer, the company has not a very large acreage, and as the stock sells at 2 1/2 times par, it seems to have discounted the effect of its 20 per cent. dividend.

R., HAMMOND, ILL.: The first and ref. mortgage 5's of the Public Service Corporation of northern Illinois seem well secured and are a legal investment for Maine savings banks. The company's earnings far exceed interest on funded debt.

G., WASHINGTON, D. C.: The Pacific Development Corporation has in past years been successful, paying satisfactory dividends. The stock appears a good business man's purchase, providing American trade with the Orient can be maintained.

S., CHICAGO, ILL.: The Northern Pacific Railway ref. and imp. mortgage 4 1/2% are in denominations of \$1,000 to \$10,000, and cover 6,271 miles of

road, being secured by a first mortgage on 847 miles. The bonds are legal investment for savings bank and trustees in several States. Lately quoted to yield 5%.

W., NORFOLK, VA.: You would probably receive a good profit eventually if you should purchase such bonds as Rock Island ref. 4's, C. C. C. & St. L. gen. 4's, K. C. Southern ref. 5's, Mo. Pacific gen. 4's, Oregon Short Line 4's, So. Pac. conv. 4's, and Union Pacific conv. 4's.

P., TOLEDO, OHIO: Among convertible bonds which offer a speculative opportunity are Atchison 4's; B. & O. 4 1/2%; C. & O. 4 1/2's and 5's; Del. & Hud. 5's; N. Y. C. deb. 6's; So. Pac. 4's and 5's; American T. & T. 4's, 4 1/2's and 6's; and Midvale 5's.

S., FREDERICKTOWN, PA.: The Denver Rock Drill Mfg. Co. is not a large nor strong concern. It has been paying dividends on its small outstanding issue of preferred, but none on common. Its notes may be reasonably safe, but I would prefer those issued by a stronger company.

A., PORTLAND, ME.: You need not hesitate to invest a portion of your money in the Province of New Brunswick 5 1/2's. They are only \$1,000,000 in amount while the assets of the province exceed \$20,000,000. They could have been had lately at \$90 1/2 and accrued interest, yielding about 5.7%.

C., OMAHA, NEB.: The State of South Dakota 5% bonds are exempt from all Federal income taxes and are a legal investment for savings banks and trustees in New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, and are eligible for security for postal savings deposits. At recent price they yielded 4.7%.

L., NEW YORK, N. Y.: The Endicott-Johnson Co. is a prosperous shoe-making concern. Its stock was put on the market at about \$40 and has risen to \$17. On its present dividend-paying basis of 7% the stock is selling too high and some insiders are unloading. Probably speculators hope that it will some day pay more.

M., ERIE, PA.: You can safely invest a part of your capital in N. Y. C. and H. R. R. 30 year 4% debenture bonds. These bonds, originally debentures simply, are now specifically secured. They are legal for savings banks in several States and tax exempt in New York and Pennsylvania. Late quotations show a yield of about 5.6%.

Z., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Since you are looking for "perfect safety first," as you ought to, I advise that you invest your little daughter's legacy of \$2,000 in Liberty Loan bonds. These are the safest securities in the world, and if you put them in your safety deposit box, you need not worry about your child's estate. These issues are all bound in time to sell at par and over.

F., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: Perfection Tire & Rubber Co. has a plant of its own, and is said to be producing a large number of tires. The capitalization is heavy, \$15,000,000, and it must do an enormous business to pay a dividend on this. Magma Chief's capitalization is \$2,000,000 (par \$1). Its property is said to be promising, but operations have not yet resulted in dividend-paying profits.

M., LAKEFIELD, MINN.: Stocks are bought and sold on the Curb through brokers just as they are in the regular Exchange. I do not favor most of the Curb stocks. They are too speculative, though there are some good ones. The best issues are those listed on the leading Exchanges, pfd. stocks for instance, of the well-established dividend-paying companies.

G., BALTIMORE, MD.: Whatever may be the ability and the character of the men concerned in it, the Credit Finance Corporation is new and untried, engaged in a somewhat uncertain business and with no immediate prospect of dividends. The success of such enterprises depends on the ability and integrity of the management. The company's stock must be classed as speculative.

L., FAIRFIELD, CONN.: Before accepting the proposition of any broker regarding your mine, be sure that the broker is trustworthy. Promoters usually get the lion's share of the proceeds of stock sales. Of course, you can incorporate the company yourself. How and where is a matter for advice from a good lawyer. Don't capitalize the enterprise too heavily. Consult a banker on the subject.

R., TORONTO, CANADA: The position of Submarine is doubtful. Many brokers forecast a near resumption of dividends, basing their opinion on the big business and apparent large earnings of the corporation. But what these really are only the directors know, and they are reticent. It is said that an official announcement will soon be made of the corporation's status and prospects. The shares seem to be a long pull.

M., LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.: If Congress decides considerably with the railroads, the low-priced stocks of reorganized roads would have good speculative possibilities. Among these are Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Pere Marquette and Wabash. Denver & Rio Grande has been in danger of a reorganization, and its stocks are not attractive. Missouri, Kansas & Texas is in receiver's hands and may be reorganized. Ontario & Western is a fair speculation.

T., KANSAS CITY, MO.: Among desirable Baby (\$100 bonds) are Liberty Bonds; City of Baltimore reg. 4's; Dominion of Canada 5 1/2%; Federal Land Bank Farm Loan 4 1/2's and 5's; City of New York 3's; City of New Orleans imp. 5's; United Kingdom G. B. & I. 5 1/2's; B. & O.; Little Kanawha first 5's; Canadian Pacific 6's; St. Louis & San Francisco 4's; U. S. Rubber first and ref. 5's; American Smelt. & Ref. 5's; Armour & Co. 6's; Bethlehem first and ref. 5's.

K., TRENTON, N. J.: The Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage 4 1/2's are, as you surmise, an excellent investment. They are secured by a direct mortgage on 2,842 miles of road, being a first

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mortgage on 419 miles. The general mortgage provides for retirement of prior lien issues. Under Federal control the bonds are fully protected. These bonds are legal for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States, and are tax exempt in Pennsylvania. They have been selling at a price to yield 5 1/4%.

**U. CLEVELAND, OHIO:** Because of your limited capital, and your timidity in the matter of investments, I would recommend the purchase of first-class real estate or farm mortgage bonds. These issues have abundant security behind them, their prices never fluctuate, and they are so well regarded that wealthy men and large corporations have invested heavily in them. There are issues to be had paying 6 and 7% and if you buy some of these, their return will even up the low yield of your Liberty bonds.

**C. BROOKLYN, N. Y.:** The Empire Gas & Fuel Co. is a subsidiary of the powerful Cities Service Company, and its 6 per cent. notes are regarded as safe. The Montana Power Co. is prosperous, having escaped the troubles of the generality of public utility corporations. Its common stock is a good business man's purchase, and its pfd. and bonds are better. The report for 1918 shows that the Butterworth-Judson Co. is making money. There are several years' back dividends on pfd. to be paid before the common gets anything.

**O. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE:** Among securities considered legal investments for savings banks in New York are the interest-bearing obligations of thirty States, many municipal bonds, and the following railroad bonds: Atchison general 4 1/2%; Atlantic Coast Line first cons. 4 1/2%; B. & O. prior lien 3 1/2%; St. Paul general mortgage 3 1/2%, 4's and 4 1/2%; Jersey Central gen. 5%; C. B. & Q. gen. 4 1/2%; Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3 1/2%, 4's and 5%; Great Northern first and ref. 4 1/2%; Illinois Central ref. 4%; and Louisville and Nashville first 5%.

**B. NEW YORK:** The 6% bonds of the City of Rio de Janeiro appears to be an attractive foreign issue. Their amount is \$10,000,000. Principal and interest are free of all Brazilian taxes. They are the direct obligation of the City of Rio de Janeiro and are authorized by the Federal Government of Brazil. These bonds are secured by deposit of bonds which are a lien on the property tax at present in force. The city's revenues are ample and it has never defaulted on its obligations. The bonds have been quoted at a price to yield about 6 1/2%.

**B. BUFFALO, N. Y.:** I do not "advise" purchase of any stock on a margin. A 15-point margin in New York Central would seem sufficient in ordinary circumstances. The buyer on a margin should always have reserve funds for use in case of a call for an additional deposit. It might be well to hold your Erie first preferred for a while. If the railroad situation improves the stock may go enough higher to give you a fair profit. When that happens, it would be well to sell and purchase a more desirable issue, one paying dividends.

**C. WASHINGTON, D. C.:** The income of the Central of Georgia Railway, even under Government management, shows a large margin over fixed charges. The 6% 10-year bonds appear safe. The best issue of C. & O. bonds is the first consolidated 5's. The convertible 5's are also attractive. When the railroad situation is restored to normal prices of these issues should improve. There is an excellent outlook for the new corporation, Allied Packers. The men and the merged companies are strong, and the stock is an attractive speculative purchase.

**B. NEWARK, N. J.:** Southern Railroad is over-capitalized and the common is a long-pull speculation. Jones Brothers Tea common has become stronger on better business reports. U. S. Steel pfd. and common would be good business men's purchases on recessions. The pfd. is one of the best industrials. With the improvement in demand for steel, Midvale should at least hold its present price, but it is selling high enough for the dividend. Saxon Motor's outlook has to a certain extent improved. The stock is still a long-pull speculation.

**J. BROOKLYN, N. Y.:** Trinity Buildings Corporation of New York's first mortgage 5 1/4% look attractive and safe. They are in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000. The loan is secured by the land and buildings known as the Trinity and U. S. Realty Buildings, 111 Broadway, New York, right in the financial district. The loan is less than two-thirds the value of the property. Revenues substantially exceed interest and the \$200,000 per year sinking fund requirement. The bonds are exempt from personal property tax in New York and from Federal income tax up to 2%. Quoted lately at a price to yield 5.54%.

**C. VIRGINIA, MINN.:** Although the road is not paying dividends, Minneapolis and St. Louis first consolidated 5's are a fair purchase. They are a first lien on 152 miles of road. Total amount, \$5,82,000, or about \$34,750 per mile. These bonds are also a lien on other properties and franchises, but subject to prior liens. St. Louis & Southwestern consolidated 4's have been issued to the amount of \$22,261,750. They are a first lien on 80 miles of road. They are further secured by over \$14,000,000 of various securities and are also a lien, subject to prior liens, on all the company's property. There are more desirable bonds.

**F. LEBANON, TENN.:** Northern Pacific has paid dividends since 1890, and since 1903 the dividend rate has been 7 per cent. For immediate income it would be better to buy Northern Pacific than Southern Pacific, but Southern Pacific appears to have the greater speculative possibilities. It pays 6 per cent., is a sterling stock, and if the Government suit for the recovery of oil lands is decided in the railroad's favor, the stock should make a substantial advance. The book value of U. S. Steel common has been placed by some calculators at a much higher figure than you name. I have had no reliable intimation that the corporation intends to declare a stock dividend.

**W. LOS ANGELES, CALIF.:** It is possible that

Great Northern Ore may yet rise to the figure you paid for it. It was not a good stock in which to invest a trust fund. If there should be a substantial recovery in price, you had better dispose of it and buy a more stable and better-seasoned security. The great advance in Ohio Cities Gas may have discounted its future. It is always well to take a good profit on a stock. The Goodrich Company is doing well, but the stock is selling more than high enough for present dividend. It would be safer to take your profit. Pierce-Arrow has suspended dividends, because of need of working capital, and at present price the stock is less attractive. Mo. Pacific common is a long pull and B. R. T. the same. Neither can be called a purchase for a "safe speculative turn." Allis-Chalmers common will not be in line for dividends until arrears are paid on pfd., but it is a fair speculation. I do not advise buying any of these on margin.

**H. CLEVELAND, OHIO:** It does not seem at present advisable to sacrifice Wells Fargo Express stock. If the Government takes its hands off express companies, the stock might be benefited. Higher prices are predicted for American International and it might be well to hold the stock, which is a dividend-payer, though as a rule it is better to take a good profit. Doubtless St. Paul common has better possibilities than now appear, but since you can sell at a profit, it would appear wiser to do so and invest in something which pays a dividend. A patient holder of Ohio Oil is almost certain some day to be richly rewarded. The company has a large surplus, and is extending operations. It is in position to cut its melon and has only been prevented from doing so by the technicalities of Ohio law. Intercontinental Rubber appears a long pull. Possibly in case of another boom the stock might get up to or above your purchase price. In that case, you had better sell it. The future of Interborough Cons. is so uncertain that wisdom would dictate leaving its stock alone. As Penn-Mex-Fuel, though in the S. O. group, is not a dividend-payer, it would be wise to take your profit. U. S. Light & Heat is a long pull.

New York, August 9, 1919. JASPER.

#### Free Booklets for Investors

The Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 808 Third Ave., Seattle, Washington, offers 7 per cent. first mortgages on selected Seattle income property. Write to the company for descriptive literature.

Aurelius-Swanson Co., Inc., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, deals in 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds based on high-class city property. Write to the firm for its literature.

Opportunities for investment in convertible bonds of merit are set forth in special letter LG, which may be had without charge from J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange, 52 Broadway, New York.

The "Bache Review" has been found by hosts of business men and investors a remarkably safe guide in their transactions. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, are distributing the pfd. stock of the Cadet Hosiery Co. at a price to yield 8 per cent., together with a bonus of 25 per cent. of common stock. The Hosiery Company is earning several times its dividend. Send to Farson, Son & Co. for circular C. L. W.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., offer guaranteed steamship bonds yielding 6.3 per cent. The total amount of issue is only 43 per cent. of the property's value and the guarantee places a large amount of additional assets behind the loan, besides net earnings aggregating several times the charges. Ask the firm to supply you with circular No. 1044LW.

Whether ready to invest at once or not, you are invited by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York, to have your name placed on the firm's mailing list. This will insure sending to you of offerings you may wish to avail yourself of. With the request for the placing of your name on the list, ask the firm for its useful booklet D-4, "Odd Lot Investment."

Investors are showing increasing interest in the booklet, "Questionnaire for Investors," published by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Bldg., Chicago. This little work cannot fail to be of benefit to any reader. It may help to avoid loss, by showing the difference between sound and unsound investments. To obtain a copy of it write to Straus & Co. for circular No. D-903.

The conservative Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold St., Detroit, Mich., deals in 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate serial gold bonds based on property which offers ample security. The patronage of this financial house shows a steady increase. The company will mail its valuable booklet, "Questions and Answers on Bond Investment," to any reader of this department.

Business opportunities are plentiful nowadays, but they must be sought for. One way of discovering them is to consult Babson's Reports, which supply reliable data. A definite policy based on fundamental statistics is pointed out. For particulars about these reports write to Department K-43, Babson's Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass. This is the largest organization of its character in the world.

Two of the highly appreciated features of the prosperous Cities Service Co.'s management are monthly dividends and monthly earnings statements. The pfd. stock of this organization is especially attractive, as the earnings are five times dividend requirements. The stock at present price makes a liberal yield. Full particulars are contained in Preferred Stock Circular LW-3, which will be mailed to any address by Henry L. Doherty & Co., Bond Department, 60 Wall St., New York.



## This is the Acid That Destroys Your Teeth

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

### Hidden in the Film

THE acid which destroys your teeth is lactic acid, produced from certain foods by action of bacteria.

The film on your teeth—that slimy film—holds the food substance while it ferments and forms acid. Then it holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

This film clings to teeth, gets between the teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary dentifrice does not dissolve it. The tooth brush fails to remove it all. So it protects the acid. Free acids are neutralized by alkaline saliva.

That film is the source of nearly all tooth troubles. That is what discolors, not your teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It is a breeder of germs—millions of them. Those germs, with tartar, are the chief causes of pyorrhea.

Brushing the teeth does not suffice, as nearly everybody knows. You must remove the film. After painstaking research, dental science has found a way to do that. The way is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we offer you a 10-Day Tube to show you what it does.

### Use It 10 Days—Free

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Ordinary pepsin will not do. It must be activated, and the usual agent is harmful to the teeth. So pepsin long seemed impossible.

Now science has invented a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. Now active pepsin can be applied twice daily to the teeth.

Authorities have made many clinical tests. Thousands of dentists have tried it. And now leading dentists all over America urge its universal adoption.

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**Pepsodent**  
REG. U. S.

**The New-Day Dentifrice**  
A Scientific Product  
Sold by Druggists Everywhere

(222)

**Send the Coupon for a  
10-Day Tube**

Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

**Ten-Day Tube Free**

THE PEPSODENT CO., Dept. 647,  
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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

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## Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

**Weekly Suggestion.** In connection with this issue it might be interesting to follow up the suggestion which the cover conveys, that there are now before the world certain "burning questions." This issue, especially the Digest, might be used to illustrate this fact. Some one of these questions, e. g., the Far Eastern problem, might be discussed at length with the material supplied (see, for example, p. 250 of the Digest), making use also of Count Tolstoy's article. Interesting phases of geography study are touched upon in such pictures as those to be found on pp. 245, 253, 260-262, 264. A new and suggestive departure is found on p. 262. The service rendered by science to the world and the part it plays in our everyday life are suggested by this selected group of pictures.

**Pictorial Digest of the World's News**, pp. 248-251. What do you regard as the most important of the events touched upon by the pictures? Which is the most satisfactory picture and why? Which country, of those referred to, seems to be experiencing the most difficulties just now? Explain. Upon what part of the world are the eyes of the rest of the world fixed, as indicated by the pictures? Which of these pictures best illustrates the particular event to which it refers? Point out any facts about recent world events which are brought more realistically to your mind by these pictures.

**The Burning Questions, Cover.** How many of these questions are there? Are there any others which you think ought to be added to this list? Are they being answered? To what extent are they answered, if at all, in LESLIE'S this week? Does the present issue of the magazine contain any evidence that these are "burning questions"? What pictures, if any, seem to indicate this? Arrange these questions in the order in which you think they should be faced and answered. Indicate just how you would go to work to answer them. What would be your first step? Is there any organization or any group of people who have undertaken anything of this sort? Is there an unusual number of questions before us at the present time? To what extent can these be grouped and traced to similar sources? Would this tracing of the source of each help at all in their solution?

**Frontispiece**, p. 245. Point out from the picture the main features of this bomber. Are the three men in the machine needed for its operation? Estimate, by suggesting comparisons, the size of the machine. For example, how large a shed would have to be built to house it? At what height is it flying? How would you estimate this by the details of the picture? To what possible uses could machines of this sort be put in peace times? What possible advantages do you see in the flight undertaken with this machine? Are there any points about this machine that especially adapt it to peace uses?

**Night Views in Two Cities**, p. 253. (See also view of Washington, p. 245.) Of these three American cities, what impressions do you carry away from the pictures? Do they give you anything like a satisfactory idea of them? How do they compare with such views as you might get from a train? What are some of the things you would look for in an airplane trip or a trolley or train trip through them? Compare them as to population. How far

do they represent that particular section as to industries? How do they compare as residence cities? Where would you prefer to live from the standpoint of making a living and why? Which of these cities has made the most satisfactory arrangements for its citizens? Compare their plans and the provisions which have been made for city planning in each. How important, for example, are their bridges? their parks? the location of their public buildings? Point out any relations between these cities commercially or industrially which link them together. Are there any points of similarity in their location? How has their development been affected by this, if at all?

**When Paris Shook to the Tread of the Victors' Feet, Bastille Day**, pp. 250, 260-261. Note the line of march of this parade. Why was this particular part of the city selected for the line of march? To what would this particular square, the Place de la Concorde, correspond in one of our great American cities? To what street in our capital might we compare the street in which the views on p. 250 were taken? Why? Does Paris remind you of an American city? What is Bastile Day? To what does it correspond in this country? Why should it have been selected for this parade and celebration? Look up the word Bastile in a good encyclopedia; possibly reading in addition the story of the early days of the French Revolution, in Shaler Mathews, *French Revolution* (Longmans) or Johnston, *French Revolution* (Holt). Note how these particular parts of the city figure in the events of that period. What interest, if any, would representatives of other countries have in this day? What countries were represented here? What would you consider the most interesting and significant feature of the parade and why?

**Have We Drawn Germany's Teeth?** p. 257. How would you answer this question with the pictures before you? Do they represent any evidence that is at all important or conclusive? What is Mr. Winter's answer to this question? Does it satisfy you? Where would you expect to find the best answer to this question and why? Has the proposed League of Nations anything to do with it? In this connection read Bassett's *Lost Fruits of Waterloo* (Macmillan). Is Germany likely to be dangerous in the near future?

**Pictures of Roosevelt**, p. 257. Compare and contrast these two pieces of sculpture. What do you regard as the principal characteristics of the man? Which of the pictures brings these out? Roosevelt has been described as a typical American. Justify this statement if possible. What do you regard as the best picture of Roosevelt that you have seen? Why? To really understand him read selections from his *Autobiography* (published by Macmillan) and some one of the numerous lives which have appeared, for example Morgan's *Life* (Macmillan), which pictures the man Roosevelt.

**Odd Facts from the World of Science**, p. 262. How many different sciences are represented by the pictures? Which best illustrates what that science teaches? Define the science and point out just how the picture illustrates the definition. Which is the most interesting picture of the series and why? Which represents the most important scientific fact or truth?

## Special Opportunities

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**Something New! Tawking Tyle letters** and figures for Signs, Bulletins, House Numbers. Honor Rolls, General Publicity—Everybody a prospect—Big Profits. Quick sales—Free sample. C. F. Lorenzen & Co., 202 Reaper Block, Chicago.

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Minimum space, four lines.

Guaranteed Circulation for July and August, 1919, 450,000 (at least 95% net paid). Thereafter, \$400,000 (at least 95% net paid).

Manufacturers or others using space in this column can give a brief outline of their merchandise, proposition, service, and then either complete sale or encourage business. This insertion is offered to prove the value of good advertising, with a view that some day, appreciating its value, your business will increase and you can use space on a larger scale.

When ordering space please send complete "follow up" so we can be thoroughly conversant regarding your offering.



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YOU'LL prefer Camel Cigarettes expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos to either kind smoked straight. *Your taste will prove that!*

Camels are so exceptional in flavor, in fragrance and in mellowness that you quickly realize their remarkable quality. It will be your constant delight to find Camels so *full bodied* though so mild and smooth. You may gratify your keenest desires to smoke liberally. Camels *will not* tire your taste!

Your enjoyment increases as you get to

know Camels better. They return such generous cigarette satisfaction. Camels *certainly fit your taste* exactly as if they had *been made for it*.

Camels are unlike any cigarette you ever smoked. For instance, they leave no unpleasant cigarettey aftertaste or cigarettey odor. In fact Camels are in a class by themselves! That's why we ask you to *compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!* You will not look for or expect premiums, coupons or gifts. *You'll prefer Camel quality!*

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# When a Cigarette Tastes Sweetest



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